

Volume LXXXII



Number 28

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 15 July 1897



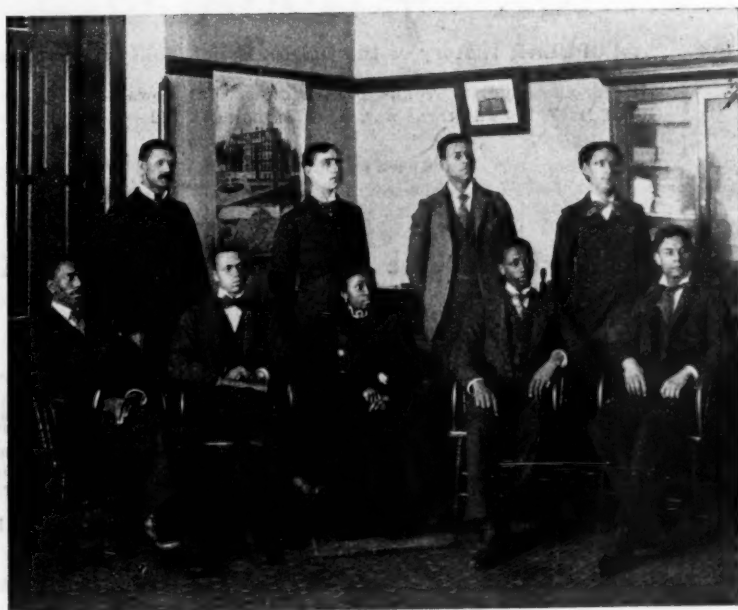
This  
Year's  
Graduates  
from  
Fisk University

NORMAL DEPARTMENT

*He listened and heard the children  
Of the poor and long-enslaved  
Reading the words of Jesus,  
Singing the songs of David.  
Behold!—the dumb lips speaking,  
The blind eyes seeing!  
Bones of the Prophet's vision  
Warmed into being!*

*From Whittier's poem,  
HOWARD AT ATLANTA.*

*"The nineteenth century has made  
the Negro free; the twentieth century  
is to make him a man."—Victor Hugo.*



COLLEGE DEPARTMENT

THE name John Wanamaker stands for honesty of dealing and success in the business world. His store in Philadelphia has had for many years a world-wide reputation for the principles on which the business is conducted, as well as the enormity of the same. When Mr. Wanamaker bought outright the business of Hilton, Hughes & Co. last fall and announced his intention of establishing a store to equal "Stewart's" in its best days the buying community asked, "Can he do it?" A survey of the enormous store occupying the entire block between Eighth and Ninth Streets, Broadway and Fourth Avenue cannot fail to convince the observer that Mr. Wanamaker has more than fulfilled his promises. The store has leaped into the front rank of the great metropolitan dry goods emporiums and has established itself there permanently. The excellent quality of the goods offered for sale, the spirit of honesty in all their dealings, the moderate prices and their unique and straightforward manner of advertising has accomplished this phenomenal result. Many of our readers can attest to the truthfulness of this statement from their experiences and all have no doubt noticed the character of their advertising as it has appeared in our columns from time to time. It has been the rule of this house in all their announcements to tell the public in simple language what they have for sale without exaggeration. This style has been extensively copied by others but not improved upon. One finds at Wanamaker's not only dry goods but household articles, bicycles, books and, in fact, most anything. The department of books is a store in itself of no small reputation and does a large business. One can find most any book published in their stock and their catalogue of publications is very complete. In connection with this department is published a monthly periodical styled *Book News*, which is of considerable interest to book buyers and the general public. The store is admirably arranged to accommodate the many departments, no one section being cramped for room or difficult of access from any other. The large rotunda in the center of the building gives admirable light and ventilation. It is a great store run on a grand scale.

THE GROWING POPULARITY OF NEW ENGLAND'S LAKES.—Some day there will arise a poet or writer who will do for New England's lakes what other poets have done for the famous lakes of Europe, and embalm their beauties and attractions in enduring verse or prose. The subject, as a whole, is one that has not yet been done full justice to in this respect, and, indeed, it is to be feared that the people of New England themselves are not fully awake to the value of this particular heritage that Providence has bestowed upon them. There is an indefinable charm attaching to these aqueous gems of our mountains and wildernesses that is slowly but surely beginning to impress itself upon the great vacation-seeking public, and the lakeside resorts of New England are beginning to loom up as formidable rivals to the more extensively advertised, and hence more noted, seashore resorts. Such glorious lakes, for instance, as Winnepesaukee, Assquam, Sunapee, Newfound, Spofford, Dublin or Wiloughby, in New Hampshire, have already reached a secure and superior footing as summer resorts, and there are dozens of other lakes and lakelets—some of them near at hand, others more or less remote from the great centers of population—that are gradually coming into prominence in this way. Then, too, there are the myriad lakes of Maine and the glorious waterways of the Green Mountain State, all extending a bright and smiling welcome to those who prefer the poetry and semi-solitude of a lakeside outing to the more vigorous atmosphere and restless spirit of the seashore. For those who enjoy the pleasure of "camping out" almost any of these places offers unrivaled facilities. Columns might be written in praise and description of this department of outdoor summer life in New England, but the best medium of information to which the reader can be referred is the attractive illustrated pamphlet, *Lakes and Streams*, which will be sent on receipt of two-cent stamp, on application to D. J. Flanders, General Passenger Agent, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston.

WHAT Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will also do for you. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases.

'ROUND THE WORLD TRAVEL.—Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., have published a comprehensive and tastefully illustrated program of itinerary of their next annual escorted party 'Round the World. The program contains nearly forty pages of extremely interesting descriptive matter, and is furnished entirely gratuitous to those interested. A number of prominent Americans have patronized the 'Round the World arrangement of this enterprising concern of late years, and, judging from the number of testimonials printed in the book, they would appear to have been eminently satisfied with their experience. The section of the program dealing with Japan is particularly attractive and well arranged. Yeddo and Kioto, the eastern and western capitals of Japan, Nikko, the City of Temples, and Osaka, the Venice of the far East, are to be explored, while Myanohita and the famous Hakone district is, of course, included. A special side trip to China, visiting Canton, is by no means the least attractive feature. Some time is devoted to the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Ceylon. India, next to Japan, appears to receive the most attention, for in addition to numerous trips and visits in east and west India and the northwest provinces and Darjeeling, to the snowy range of the Himalayas, an additional facility is announced which embraces considerable travel and sightseeing in southern India. What with elephant excursions at Jey-pore and in the interior of Ceylon, houseboat tours on the Ganges, excursions to witness sunrise on Mount Everest (29,000 feet high) and hundreds of miles of fascinating riding in Japan, in jinrikshas, the American tourists able to spare the time for such a tour may well be envied by their less fortunate brethren. The party will return by Egypt and through Europe. A conductor accompanies the tourists and relieves the members of the party of all trouble. Copies of the program may be obtained from Dr. Crunden, general manager of H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, New York, or from Mr. W. H. Eaves, their New England agent, 261 Washington Street, Boston.

POND'S EXTRACT destroys pains, aches, soreness. Insist on the genuine; take no counterfeit if offered.

Rev. F. A. NOBLE, D. D., Chicago, Ill.—"It is a book to quicken loyalty to the Pilgrim faith, and inspire zeal in our Christian work."

Rev. WM. ELLIOT GRIFFIS, D. D.—"In literary proportion, in clearness of statement, in emphasis laid upon things vital and in putting into shade (the proper place) unimportant details, as well as in general spirit of candor and clearness, the book shows the marks of one who has made himself familiar with the Congregational household in America and has earnestly and conscientiously supplied a real want."

## Dr. Dunning's CONGREGATIONALISTS IN AMERICA.

A POPULAR History of the Origin, Belief, Polity, Growth, and Work of our Denomination.

With Introductions by R. S. STORRS, D. D., and Gen. O. O. HOWARD, LL. D., and special chapters by Dr. J. E. ROY, Dr. A. H. QUINT, Dr. F. E. CLARK, and Rev. H. A. BRIDGMAN. 552 pp., with numerous portraits and illustrations. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt top.

Full of information of value not only to Congregationalists but to all students of American History, inasmuch as early Congregationalism is so interwoven with Colonial history that one can hardly be understood without a knowledge of the other.

### How to get it at about One-Third its Former Cost.

This valuable work was brought out a short time ago as a subscription book, and extensively sold through agents at \$2.75 net. By special arrangements with The Pilgrim Press, which now controls the book, we are able to offer it to subscribers to *The Congregationalist* for

**ONE DOLLAR.**

This is the price delivered at our office. If sent by mail, 25 cents additional for postage. Subscribers who may find it convenient to call for this book, either in CHICAGO or NEW YORK, may send us one dollar and receive an order on The Pilgrim Press, in either of these cities, which will enable them to get it without the additional charge for postage.

This offer is limited strictly to our subscribers, old and new. Others may obtain it, though at a much higher price, from the publishers or at bookstores. To get it at this special price, your name must be on our list of subscribers and your subscription must be paid at least to the end of 1897. There is no other condition.

Every Pastor should have it. Every Sunday School Teacher should have it. Every Congregational Family should have it.

Address THE CONGREGATIONALIST, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

ry Gaze & ensive and ary of their World. The extremely nished en- number of the 'Round rising con- the number y would ap- their ex- aling with arranged, ro capitals and Osaka, explored, ne district le trip to the least to the on. India, most atten- visits in provinces e Himala- which em- in south- at Jey- boat tours urrise on dreds of rikabas, time for ess fortu- ypt and nies the party of y be ob- nager of w York, d agent, oreness, offered.

15 July 1897

## Subscribers' Wants

Notices under this heading, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Additional lines ten cents each per insertion.

**Boarders.** Wanted, a couple of ladies or man and wife wishing a pleasant, quiet place to board. Address Mrs. J. L. Milford, N. H. Box 80.

**At Kennebunk Beach, Me.** To let, two 8-room, thoroughly furnished cottages, close beach, \$200 and \$225 for season. D. S. Farnham, Newton Center, Mass.

**Christian Homes** wanted for three healthy, attractive and promising Armenian girls, 13, 11 and 9 years of age. Address M. H. Hitchcock, 3 Ailston St., Boston.

**Library Bookcases,** with glass doors, adjustable shelves, in excellent condition. Henry P. Noyes, Andover, Mass.

**Collector.** Wanted, by a responsible man, a position as collector for some publishing house or business firm. No canvassing. References given. Address P. J. Mason Street, Worcester, Mass.

**Companion.** A teacher wishes a position as companion to a lady, either at the mountains or seaside, for the months of July and August. Address M. L. C., Bridgewater, Mass.

**Wanted,** by a refined, middle-aged lady, thoroughly competent, a position as matron, or lady in charge, in a private school or seminary for the ensuing school year. Address B. F., Northampton, Mass.

**Stereopticon.** For sale a double dissolving stereopticon complete, with 18 feet. across and telescope poles, etc. Suitable for church work. Address Stereopticon, 9 Warren Avenue, Boston.

**High School Graduate,** with best of references wishes work to help him enter college in September. Could fill position as clerk, companion, waiter, gardener, or any similar employment. Address Box 275, So. Framingham, Mass.

**Seashore Cottage for Sale** at Rye, N. H. 9 rooms; on bluff overlooking broad Atlantic; good stable, bathing, boating and fishing; finest beach on the coast; furniture if desired; price low. F. D. Butler, Portsmouth, N. H.

**Housekeeper's Assistant.** Middle-aged woman or young girl wanted to assist in doing housework for her room and board in the family of a physician residing near Boston. Must furnish satisfactory proof of good character. Address L. H., this office.

**West View, Northfield, Mass.** Airy, comfortable rooms, with good board, in a pleasant home, eight minutes' walk from the Auditorium and Seminary buildings. Persons wishing choice of rooms for conventions should apply at once. For terms, address E. H. Marshall, East Northfield, Mass.

**Summer Home for Children.** A lady having a delightful home, with fine grounds, will receive a few children into her family for the summer, giving each a mother's careful personal attention. Highest references given and required. For particulars and terms address S., The Congregationalist.

**House to Let in Amherst, Mass.** House very suitable for family putting a son into the College; excellent plumbing etc. Fine shade and fruit trees; grape vines, beautiful hedges. Photograph. Rent \$250. John Jameson, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, or B. H. Williams, Amherst.

**Dry Goods Manager** (married, 35, 20 years' continuous experience as all-around salesman and in entire management of a business, desires to correspond with view of new relations. Merchant needing a reliable and profitable associate can verify details by addressing Buyer and Manager, care of this office.

## Religious Notices

Religious and ecclesiastical notices, addresses of ministers, etc., published under this heading at ten cents a line.

**LAY COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS,** Station R, Boston, fits for all kinds of Christian work.

**AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY,** No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1834. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the society at New York.

JAMES W. ELWELL, President.  
Rev. W. C. STUTE, Secretary.  
W. C. STURGES, Treasurer.

## NOTWITHSTANDING

**HARD TIMES** and great competition, sales of **CHEQUE BANK CHEQUES**

increased over **SIXTY** percent. June, 1897, over June, 1896, which in turn showed thirty-three per cent. over 1895.

Draw your own conclusions.  
Agency CHEQUE BANK, 40 & 42 Wall St.  
**FREDERICK W. PERRY.**

**8%**

Absolutely Safe Municipal Security. Bought largely by best Banks and Trust Companies Write for details. **ROBERT E. STRAUB** & CO., Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

## 8% NET FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES

on Improved Red River Valley Farms. Loans to actual settlers only. 15 years' experience in business. Send for formal applications, list of references and map showing location of lands. Over \$100,000 invested. None but **SAFE, PROMPT PAYING** loans on my books.

**WILLIAM T. SOUDER, Financial Agent,**  
308 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816; The Congregationalist, 1849

## CONTENTS

### EDITORIAL:

- Paragraphs 77
- A Gospel for the Well-to-do 78
- The War of Commerce 78
- A Great Find of Manuscripts 79
- The Christian Endeavor Migration 79
- The Pope and the Canadian Schools 79
- The Folly of Distrust 79
- Current History 80
- In Brief 81

### CURRENT THOUGHT

#### CONTRIBUTIONS:

- Fisk University. H. A. B. 83
- The Place of Art in Church Buildings. Rev. J. W. Buckham 84
- The World's Fair at Stockholm. W. S. Harwood 84
- A Vacation Foretaste. A Ministerial Wheelman 85

#### THE HOME:

- A Childlike Mother—a selected poem 87
- Paragraphs 87
- The Restfulness of Christianity. Rev. Frank R. Shipman 87
- Helen Parker's Country Weeks. Part II. Sara B. Howland 88
- A Summer Outing Class for Children. Frances J. Delano 89
- Closet and Altar 90
- Tangles 90
- In a City Park—a selected poem 90
- Women's Ways and Works 90
- Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin 91
- Corner Scrap-Book 91

### SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for July 25

Y. P. S. C. E.—Topic for July 25-31

#### Notes

### LITERATURE

#### NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES:

- From the Golden Gate 98
- MISCELLANEOUS:
- On the Continent 98
- Biographical 92
- The World's Student Christian Federation at Northfield 95
- In and Around Boston 95
- Our Readers' Forum 96
- A Western Inauguration 97
- Notices 97
- The Business Outlook 101
- Education 101
- Young People's Societies in Germany 101
- Words of Worth 101
- Honorary Degrees of 1897 103
- Important Coming Meetings 103
- Marriages and Deaths 103

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816; The Congregationalist, 1849

Published every Thursday,

At 1 Somerset Street, corner of Beacon Street.  
PER COPY, 6 CENTS. PER YEAR IN ADVANCE, \$3.00.  
TWO YEARS IN ADVANCE, \$5.00; FIVE YEARS, \$10.00.  
IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50 PER YEAR.  
ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.  
CLUB OF FIVE, ONE AT LEAST BRING NEW, \$10.00.  
On Trial, 6 Months, \$1.00; 3 Months, 25 cents.

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date of expiration following the subscriber's address, as printed upon the paper. If a special receipt is wanted a stamp should be sent with remittance.  
DISCONTINUANCES.—In accordance with the almost universal wish of our subscribers, papers are continued until there is a specific order to stop. In connection with such an order all arrearages must be paid. An order of discontinuance can be given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per agate line each insertion, 14 lines to the inch; 11½ inches to the column. Discounts according to amount of contract.  
READING NOTICES, loaded nonpareil, 50 cents per line, each insertion, net.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd

## HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS

### NOTICE

SAVE THIS LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN'S

## WAWBEEK LODGE.

Hotel and Cottages. Best located, most attractive, and one of the best conducted resorts in

### THE ADIRONDACKS.

Terms moderate. Special rates for young men taking vacation, teachers and clergymen. Address **TRIAN WELCH, WAWBEEK, N. Y.**

## CAZE'S TOURS

Four Personally Conducted Tours to

### EUROPE

AUG. 7, 11, SEPT. 15, 18

All Expenses, \$275 to \$420

VISITING PRINCIPLE ART CENTERS AND CAPITALS

### ROUND THE WORLD

Annual Round the World Party Nov. 3

PROGRAMMES and full information on application. Independent tickets everywhere. Choice Rooms secured by all Lines to and from Europe.

**W. H. EAVES, Agt. H. CAZE & Sons, Ltd**  
301 Washington St., BOSTON.

## Sacred Songs No. 1

No other New book equal to it. \$25 per 100; 30 cts. each, if by mail.

**THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., 76 E. Ninth St., New York.**

## Educational.

### SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.

Oldest and best known in U. S.

Established, 1855.

3 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

### THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

4 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; and Los Angeles, Cal. 100-page Agency Manual free. **EVERETT O. FISK & CO.**

### THEOLOGICAL

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.

### CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The 40th year opens Sept. 24. For further information address Prof. H. M. Scott, 520 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

MAINE, BANGOR.

### BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Full regular course in all departments, with additional instruction in New Testament Greek. Entrance examination Wednesday, Sept. 1, 9 A. M. For catalogue or further information apply to Prof. John S. Sewall, Bangor, Me.

OHIO, OBERLIN.

### OBERLIN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

63d year opens Sept. 22. With special advantages from the College and the Conservatory of Music. **E. L. BOSWORTH, Sec'y.**

CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND.

### PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

With Faculty of eight, complete courses of study of highest grade, in a climate unequalled for health, invites correspondence as to facilities and advantages.

CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD.

### HARTFORD

64th Year Opens Oct. 6, 1897.

Unexcelled Advantages for College Graduates. Full information on application to **Prof. E. K. Mitchell.**

MASSACHUSETTS, ANDOVER.

### ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

Andover, Massachusetts.

Besides the usual courses in Hebrew, Greek, Theology, History and Homiletics, there are elective courses in the History of Religions, the Philosophy of Religion, Social Ethics, History of Missions, and Semitic languages. Honorary and Pastoral Scholarships and Foreign Fellowships are awarded.

Seminary year opens Sept. 22, 1897. For catalogues and information apply to **Prof. GEORGE HARRIS, Andover, Mass.**

### VERMONT

VERMONT, ST. JOHNSBURY.

### ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY.

**DAVID Y. COMSTOCK, M. A.,**  
Principal.

VERMONT, SAXTON'S RIVER.

### VERMONT ACADEMY.

Conducational. College Preparatory and Academic Courses. Special departments in Music and Art. Military instruction for boys, under officer detailed by Secretary of War. Physical training for girls. Infirmary with trained nurse. Certificate admits to best colleges. **EDWARD ELLERY, Principal.**



## Educational

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW LONDON.

**COLBY ACADEMY.** (For Both Sexes.) A New Gymnasium. A Fully Equipped Laboratory. Five Complete Courses of Study. Special Prizes for High Grade Students. Rev. GEO. W. GILF, President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXETER.

**THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.**

The 115th year begins Sept. 15, 1897. Eighty Scholarships awarded to students of high standing. For Catalogue and Illustrated Supplement, address  
**HARLAN P. AMEN, Principal, Exeter, N. H.**

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, MONSON.

**MONSON ACADEMY,**

Monson, Mass. Both sexes. Ninety-fourth year opens Sept. 7. For catalogue, address  
**ARTHUR N. BURKE, Principal.**

MASSACHUSETTS, WELLESLEY.

**WELLESLEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

A good place for health and hard study. The scholarship sound and much attention given to detail.  
**EDWARD AUGUSTINE BENNER.**

MASSACHUSETTS, ASHBURNHAM.

**CUSHING ACADEMY,**

Ashburnham, Mass. Co Educational. New Buildings. Large Gymnasium. Well-equipped Laboratories. Music Departments. Broad courses of study. \$200 a year. Send for Catalogue.  
**H. S. COWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.**

BOSTON, 9 Ashburton Place,

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.**

Fall term opens Wednesday, Oct. 6. For circulars address,  
**EDMUND H. BENNETT, Dean.**

MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER.

**MISS KIMBALL'S SCHOOL,**

Worcester, Mass. An English, French and German Home and Day School for Girls. College Preparatory, Intermediate. Academic, Literary, Music, and Special Courses. Excellent gymnasium. Send for Illustrated Manual.

MASSACHUSETTS, BRADFORD.

**BRADFORD ACADEMY.**

Founded 1803. For the higher education of young women. Classical and Scientific course of study, also Preparatory and Optional. Year begins Sept. 15, 1897.  
**Miss Ida C. Allen, Prin., Bradford, Mass.**

MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER.

**WORCESTER ACADEMY.**

Prepares boys for college or scientific school. Buildings of modern construction. New Science Hall, seven groups of laboratories. Manual training. Infirmary. Gymnasium. Oval and cinder track. Fifth year begins Sept. 8. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, A. M., Prin., Worcester, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, EASTHAMPTON.

**WILLISTON SEMINARY.**

Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. The most advanced methods. Library: physical, chemical, biological laboratories; gymnasium, etc. Founded 1841. Opens Sept. 9, 1897. **JOSEPH H. SAWYER, M. A., Principal, Easthampton, Mass.**

MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER.

**WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,** Worcester, Mass. Courses of Study in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering and Chemistry. 176-page Catalogue, showing appointments secured by graduates, mailed free. Expenses low. 30th year.  
**J. K. MARSHALL, Registrar.**

MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON.

**SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND Christian Work.** (B. Y. W. C. A.) Courses for Teachers, Managers, Home-Makers, City Missionaries, Pastor's Assistants, Y. W. C. A. Secretaries, etc. Tenth year. Address for circulars **Miss L. L. SHERMAN, Principal** (formerly principal D. L. Moody's Training School), 32 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, AUBURNDALE (10 miles from Boston).

**Lasell Seminary for Young Women**

Suggests to parents seeking a good school consideration of the following points in its methods:

1. Its special care of health. Resident nurse supervising work, diet and exercise; abundant food in good variety and well cooked; early and long sleep; a fine gymnasium furnished by Dr. Sargent of Harvard; bowling alley and swimming bath; no regular or foreknown examinations, etc.

2. Its broadly planned course of study. Boston proximity both necessitates and helps to furnish the best of teachers, including many specialists; with one hundred and twenty pupils, a faculty of thirty. Four years' course; in some things equal to college work; in others, planned rather for home and womanly life. Two studies required, and two to be chosen from a list of eight or ten electives. One preparatory year. Special students admitted if eighteen years or over, or graduates of High Schools.

3. Its home-like air and character. Training in self-government; limited number (many declined every fall for lack of room); personal oversight in habits, manners, care of person, room, etc.; comforts not stinted.

4. Its handwork and other unusual departments. Pioneer school in scientific teaching of Cooking, Millinery, Dress-cutting, Business Law for Women, Home Sanitation, Swimming.

Regular expense for school year, \$500. For illustrated catalogue address (mentioning CONGREGATIONALIST) **C. C. BRADGON, Principal.**

## Educational

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, BRIDGEWATER.

**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.** Bridgewater, Mass. Regular and special courses for the preparation of teachers. Entrance examinations June 24, 25, Sept. 8, 9. For circulars address **ALBERT G. BOYDEN, Principal.**

MASSACHUSETTS, SALEM.

**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.**

New building. First-class equipment. Modern methods. Expenses reasonable. Address  
**Principal W. P. BECKWITH, Ph. D.**

MASSACHUSETTS, FRAMINGHAM.

**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.**

Entrance examinations June 24 and 25, and Sept. 7 and 8, 1897. For circulars address  
**Miss ELLEN HYDE, Principal.**

**Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass.**

For both sexes. Prepares for College and Scientific Institution. Delightful Location. Commodious Buildings. Full equipment. Terms reasonable. Send for Catalogue.  
**DANA M. DUSTAN, Principal.**

MASSACHUSETTS, WEST BRIDGEWATER.

**Howard Seminary A Home School for Girls**

LIMITED TO fifty. Certificate admits to colleges. Offers thorough academic training with wide choice in electives (including Music, Art, and Languages). Advantages for Home Culture. Library, Gymnasium and Laboratory. Single rooms may be had. Careful attention paid to individual needs. Location quiet, healthful, accessible. For circulars address  
**HOWARD SEMINARY.**

**Mr. and Mrs. R. W. GIFFORD, Principals.**

West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, ANDOVER.

**ABBOT ACADEMY**

For Young Ladies, Andover, Mass. Begins its 69th year Sept. 16, 1897, offering enlarged opportunities: three Seminary Courses of Studies and a College fitting Course. Has a Clark telescope, laboratory, gymnasium, art studios, library, reading and music rooms, etc.; superior accommodations in new and improved buildings, with electric lights, hot water-heating, etc.; over 20 acres of lawns and groves. Terms \$400 per year. Address **Miss LAURA S. WATSON, Principal**, For catalogue, W. F. DRAPER.

MASSACHUSETTS, SPRINGFIELD.

**BIBLE NORMAL COLLEGE.**

A prominent pastor says: "There is no single need of the church today so great as that which the Bible Normal College (formerly School for Christian Workers), Springfield, Mass., is designed and able to meet." Three distinct courses in each of the departments, Bible school and Missionary. New courses in New Testament Greek and Educational Psychology and Pedagogy. Ten specialists in charge. New Ladies' Hall. Fifty college graduates and as many more of practical experience should enter Sept. 8. Send for catalog to the Sec'y, **J. L. DIXON.**

MASSACHUSETTS, NORTON.

**WHEATON SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN.**

Regular and elective courses, literary, scientific, classical. Pupils also fitted for advanced courses in leading colleges. Excellent advantages in art and music. Fine library, laboratory, observatory, gymnasium, bowling alley, outdoor sports, careful physical training. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Best home influences. Beautifully situated, 28 miles from Boston. Fall term of 6th year begins Sept. 15, 1897. Illustrated prospectus. Address  
**Rev. SAMUEL V. COLE, President, Norton, Mass.**

## RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND, EAST GREENWICH.

**EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY.**

Founded 1802. Both sexes. On Narragansett Bay. Cottages. Electric light. Elegant new dining hall. Endowed. Twelve courses. September 13. Illustrated catalogue. **F. D. BLAKELEY, D. D., Prin., East Greenwich, R. I.**

## NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY, MONTCLAIR.

**Montclair Military Academy,**

Montclair, N. J.

The one end of all our system is good citizenship. The two chief elements of this are upright character and a sense of responsibility. Those two are keywords of our plan.

We gladly send our catalogue, but much prefer that parents should visit the school.

**J. G. MACVICAR, Head Master.****Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, West Point, '82, Com'd't.**

## OHIO

**Oberlin College**

The College, the Theological Seminary, the Conservatory of Music, the Academy.

The fall term begins Sept. 22. Full information from the treasurer.

**JAMES R. SEVERANCE, Oberlin, Ohio.**

## Educational

## CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT, LAKEVILLE.

**THE HOTCHKISS SCHOOL**

Prepares for the best colleges and scientific schools. The next year opens Sept. 15, 1897.

**EDWARD G. COY, Head Master.**

CONNECTICUT, GREENWICH.

**Greenwich Academy and Home School for Ten Boys,**

Greenwich, Connecticut.

Superior teaching. Genuine home. Careful selection of pupils. High moral and intellectual cultivation. Special literary training. Individual attention. Three graduating courses. Unusually healthful and attractive situation. 72d year of Academy and 18th of Home.  
**J. H. ROOT, Principal.**

CONNECTICUT, NORWALK.

**Mrs. Mead's School for Girls and Young Ladies,**

"Hillside," Norwalk, Conn.

Situated in a beautiful and healthful park. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, and other colleges. Exceptionally thorough courses in literature. Well equipped laboratory, library, and home.

**Mrs. M. E. MEAD, Principal.**

CONNECTICUT, STAMFORD.

**"Miss Aiken's" School for Girls,**

Stamford, Connecticut.

General education or preparation for college; large grounds in healthful situation. Daily drill in Miss Aiken's method of concentrated attention and memory. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Only forty-five minutes from New York.  
(Mrs.) **HARRIET BEECHER SCOVILLE DEVAN, A.B.**

## NEW YORK

NEW YORK, PEEKSKILL.

**COL. WRIGHT'S MILITARY ACADEMY**

Peekskill, N. Y. Thorough military system. Preparation for college or business. For catalogue address  
**C. J. WRIGHT A. M.**

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

**LYNDON HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

50th year. Academic and College Preparatory. **SAMUEL W. BUCK, A. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

NEW YORK, PEEKSKILL.

**THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY**

64th Year. Prepares for Colleges and Government Schools. Thorough business course. Open all year. Fall term Sept. 15. Col. L. H. ORLEMAN Principal, Peekskill, N. Y.

NEW YORK, BINGHAMTON.

**THE LADY JANE GREY SCHOOL.**

Mrs. Hyde and Daughters' Home School for Girls. Special and regular courses. Preparation for College and European travel. Address  
**Mrs. JANE GREY HYDE, Binghamton, N. Y.**

NEW YORK, BROOKLYN.

**The Brooklyn Heights Seminary,**

138-140 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Boarding and day school for girls. Each department in charge of a specialist. Individual instruction.

NEW YORK, FORT EDWARD.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG**

Women and Girls. Established 1851. Regular and Elective Courses. Departments in Music, Art and Elocution. For illustrated catalogue address  
**JOS. E. KING, D. D., President, Fort Edward, N. Y.**

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

**MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S**

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 56th Street, New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and chaperonage for special students.

## ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.

**CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW**

LAW DEPARTMENT LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY. Hon. T. A. Moran, LL. D., Dean. Session each week day evening. For information address **Elmer E. Barrett, LL. B., Sec'y, 100 Washington Street, Chicago.**

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, 151 Throop Street.

**THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.**

University Extension and Non-Resident Courses lead to the usual College degrees, including all post-graduate. Instruction by mail in any desired subject. Established 12 years. Address  
**F. W. HARKINS, Ph. D., Chancellor.**



# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXXII

Boston Thursday 15 July 1897

Number 28

## DR. DUNNING'S

### Congregationalists in America

may be obtained by subscribers  
to The Congregationalist at the  
special price of

ONE DOLLAR.

Heretofore sold, by subscription only, at \$2.75  
net. See Advertisement on page 74.

## TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

6 Months for . . . \$1.00  
3 Months for 25 cts. . . 4 Weeks Free.

AS you idle away a fortnight, a month, or the entire summer in some restful spot by the sea or in some green valley will not your peace of mind be greater if you have made it possible for some one else to have a holiday who would not, otherwise, have been provided with an outing? There are beautiful summer charities all about us in the large cities, and we rejoice that through them, as well as through private thoughtfulness, the weariness and suffering of the poor in the crowded tenement houses are to so large an extent relieved. The flower and fruit missions are blessed agencies. The country week brings unutterable pleasure to many. The floating hospital takes sick babies and their mothers where cooling breezes blow. Even so simple a treat as a ride on the trolley car or in a park wagon brightens for days afterwards lives that are hemmed in by brick walls. He who has a dollar to spare may find numerous forms of well directed summer charity and we bid them all Godspeed. One that lies close at home, which has been in successful operation for many years and which is doing this summer, through picnics, car rides and through Rosemary Cottage at Elliot, Me., a widely beneficent work, is the fresh air department of the Boston City Missionary Society, in the competent hands of Mr. Waldron. It may be trusted as an efficient channel to convey the thoughts and the love of the more favored classes to those who need all the cheer which God and man can bring them.

Under the title of A Presage of Christian Unity the Boston Transcript comments upon our recent paragraph introducing a letter of Rev. B. Fay Mills in which he denies the accuracy of a report that he has gone over to the Unitarians. The Transcript, we fear, mistakes the situation. Mr. Mills's utterances and actions do not concern Congregationalists directly, of course, since he is, or was, a Presbyterian, and the Presbytery of Albany to which, according to our latest information, he belongs is quite able to look after the orthodoxy of its members. It is another matter, however, to assert that there is present hope of unity between the Orthodox and Unitarian churches in Massachusetts. Cordial recognition of each other's good works in the line of practical activity

for the bettering of the world undoubtedly exists and grows, and there is an absence, on the Orthodox side at least, of all bitterness of feeling, but that there are many among us "who would agree to affiliate with Unitarians on the basis of the platform adopted by the Unitarian conference at Saratoga" we see no reason to believe. We have no evidence that the leaven of Unitarianism is working among our ministers or people, nor has the time yet come when the divinity of Christ can be considered an open question in the orthodox Congregational churches of America.

While the officials of the American Board await eagerly and somewhat anxiously the receipts of the next six weeks they cherish a good measure of hope that if the churches will do their part the fiscal year will close Sept. 1 with little, if any, debt. June registered a total increase in donations and legacies of more than \$16,000 over the receipts of June, 1896. The record for the ten months closing May 31 is not, however, so cheering, inasmuch as there has been a falling off in the total receipts of nearly \$45,000. It should be remembered that the Board is not struggling to pay a debt, but simply to meet appropriations which have been kept within the narrowest limits possible. At the Toledo meeting last autumn there was a strong sentiment in favor of instructing the Board to increase its appropriation for the missions by \$50,000. The wisdom of not taking such action now appears. But certainly if the Board has been run on a less liberal scale than some of its zealous friends could desire, it behooves the churches now to see that its income be made equal to its outgo before the fiscal year ends. A little heavier lifting all along the line will accomplish this most desirable result. Then the members will assemble at New Haven in October with great rejoicing. The program of that meeting is already well in hand, and the special American Board number of the *Howard Avenue Church News*, which is now being distributed broadcast throughout the country, contains a deal of appetizing information. With Dr. Storrs to preside, Professor Fisher to give the address of welcome, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton to preach the sermon, and with such eloquent speakers as Dr. J. H. Barrows, Dr. F. E. Clark and John R. Mott, who have recently been on the foreign field, the gathering will be one of the most important and enjoyable in the long series.

It pays a church sometimes to deviate from the prescribed routine of topics for its midweek prayer meeting. Necessarily the list which we make up every year and which we have reason to believe is used with profit in hundreds of churches throughout the country cannot adapt itself to all the phases of a given local situation. It is, therefore, quite in order occasionally to substitute a topic which pastors or deacons may think specially suited to their own fields. We have in mind a church which

not long ago acted thus and spent a very profitable evening in considering the community in which its lot is cast. Four sub-topics were assigned to individuals: The Special Sins Which This Church Ought to Fight, The Truths Which It Ought to Emphasize, The Special Forms of Effort That Might Be Productive of Good, The Way in Which the Conviction of Sin Could Be Brought Home to the People of the Community. Any church needs frequently to be reminded that its guns ought to be turned not only against sin in general but against specific sins that may be flaunting themselves under the very eaves of the sanctuary. Moreover, the discussion of methods of Christian activity becomes more concrete and valuable in its outcome when the immediate problems to be solved are kept clearly in view.

It is an ungenerous fling which the Boston Herald makes at the Young People's Societies when it asks:

Isn't there some danger that these Epworth League and Christian Endeavor excursions will prove as ineffective for purposes of good as Sunday school picnics? These organizations seem to be more in evidence when their members are engaged in having a good time than at any other term of their existence.

If the Herald will send a reporter to almost any evangelical church in Boston at the right hour next Sunday he will find a Christian Endeavor Society "in evidence" and at work in spite of the fact that a few of its members are having a good time in San Francisco. If there were no real activity the year around there would be no convention in July. The thousands in California are but representatives of the millions at home. Why shouldn't those who are able to go have a good time? They pay their own bills and carry a good conscience. It would never occur to the Herald to make a remark of this kind of a political convention.

Dr. John Watson—"Ian Maclaren"—one of the late Prof. Henry Drummond's warmest friends and admirers, puts his finger on the weak point in Drummond's spiritual teaching in these words in the June *North American*, "If in this sphere he failed anywhere in his thinking, it was in his treatment of sin." All thoughtful Christian readers of Drummond's writings must have been conscious of something lacking in them, in spite of their nobility and helpfulness, and it was this. He did not make impressive to others, and hardly seemed to appreciate fully for himself, the significance of the evil which forms so dark a background in every human character. Dr. Watson thinks that this was due to the lofty purity of his character, adding, "Of him, more than of any man known to me, it could be affirmed he did not know sin." But never to have had any deep consciousness of sinfulness inevitably hinders one from appreciating properly salvation from sin and the redeeming work of Jesus Christ. Intellectual perception and actual, conscious, bitter experience of sin and its con-

sequences are two very different things, and on this account, in spite of all his virtues and graces of character and all his noble services to his fellowmen, Drummond never touched their hearts as John Bunyan, for example, did, and he will have a somewhat different influence. But we thank God for him not the less and in all sincerity.

We have seen no abler putting of the fact that we have an overstocked ministry than that by the editor of *Our Church Life*, the Wisconsin State paper, in the June issue of that monthly. He dwells upon the tendency, particularly strong in the West, to employ as pastors men who are sorely deficient as respects both intellectual equipment and an adequate knowledge of Congregational principles. He cites the case of a recruit from another denomination who did away altogether with a well-arranged system of benevolences, in which our denominational societies were the beneficiaries, on the ground that such collections cut into current expenses. According to the *Church Life*, the pressure to enter our ranks from Canadian and other extraneous geographical sources, and from all branches of the Church of Christ, the Salvation Army not excepted, is greater than ever. Meanwhile our missionary work languishes, and mainly because so many of our ministers have neither interest or ability enough to train their congregations to give systematically and liberally to objects which the denomination has taken upon itself to support. The word of admonition which is administered to seminaries, councils and home missionary superintendents is certainly not unnecessary. The simple truth is there is no room in the ministry for any more men of the type described. The overstocking of the ministry today is caused to a large degree by the presence in it of undesirable and incapable men.

All decent people and decent newspapers in San Francisco have been scandalized by the outrageous disregard of public morals and absence of personal shame exhibited by a man and a woman, each wealthy, each married, each having living children, the one leaving a wife and the other a husband in Los Angeles to elope together and live in open adultery in San Francisco. Yet the man calls himself a "man of honor" and the poor woman flaunts her independence of conventionalities to the reporters. We do not ordinarily refer to or comment upon these sad and often notorious cases, but this is so flagrant an instance of the end toward which too prevalent views of the marriage relation are tending, and the storm of popular indignation has been so overwhelming and, we hope, so wholesome in a part of the country where an awakening of thought in regard to the sacredness of the family relation is particularly needed, that this case, unpleasant as it is, belongs to the history of opinion and of social order in our times. If awakened popular indignation helps to carry the thought of the State and nation back toward the law of Christ it will be the occasion of a real moral uplift.

Every now and then a public speaker indulges in wholesale criticism of college fraternities as inimical to the Christian interests of those who belong to them and to the spiritual welfare of the college community. There are many fraternities and they differ considerably. There may be some in regard to which a note of warning

should be sounded. But certainly there are many which are noteworthy agencies for good. Few, if any, are directly intended to promote Christian work, because they usually are primarily literary and social. But most of them, it is safe to say, are very far from being in any way hostile to Christianity, and many are frankly and influentially sympathetic with whatever is good. They number many religious men among their leading members and their influence usually tends to advance rather than hinder Christian progress. They afford many opportunities for Christian work by promoting acquaintanceship between religious and non-religious men which otherwise never would exist. They form a pleasant link between graduates and undergraduates, and for many alumni they furnish a great source of satisfaction in connection with a return to college halls. As the rule and in the great majority college fraternities are both useful and enjoyable, helpful in many ways to their members, and no more to be condemned as hostile to Christianity than are historical, literary, or scientific societies outside of college.

#### A GOSPEL FOR THE WELL-TO-DO

In Dr. Stalker's tribute to Professor Drummond, which we published last week, emphasis was laid upon the fact that the great Scotch teacher and author was particularly successful in securing a hearing for the gospel from the cultivated classes. "At present," said Dr. Stalker, "we have a hundred who can deliver the message of the gospel to the barbarian and the unwise for one who can win for it the attention of the Greek and the wise, yet the noble and the scholar need salvation quite as much as the peasant or even the Magdalene." This is certainly not too strong a statement of a situation of which our Christian leaders must take cognizance. We have had a deal of talk in the last few years about reaching the masses. A large share of the time of great conventions has been devoted to the consideration of questions touching the uplifting of the "submerged tenth," "the poor and the degraded," "the residents of the slum districts." Probably not a moment has been wasted in which, with a view to definite action, earnest souls have taken counsel together concerning this tremendous problem, and we rejoice in all such aggressive Christianity. But we sometimes question whether the church is bestowing attention enough upon men and women at the other extreme of society.

Take such a conception of the world as was wrought out so beautifully in President Tucker's baccalaureate discourse to the Dartmouth Seniors. The idea upon which he laid stress was that Christianity is to save the modern world as it finds it, that it is to permeate all the provinces of human life, that it is to lay its transforming touch upon commerce, literature, the fine arts. We are in hearty sympathy with this outlook upon the world. But, such being our theoretical attitude, what are we doing for the Christianization of the higher forces of our civilization, and particularly for the individuals whose wealth and culture and refinement set them apart from the great tolling masses of humanity? They constitute a separate and a perplexing problem. What use have they, for instance, for the institutional church? The idea back of that worthy form of modern activity is that the world is full

of people who need material help, which it is the function of the church to provide to a greater or less extent. But the well-to-do members of society have already a plethora of comforts and luxuries. They would scout the idea that the church could furnish them any amusement or diversion or intellectual opportunity.

If then, the institutional church and similar modern methods fail to influence those who are considered and who are quite willing to call themselves "the upper classes," what agency will reach them? Are we to say that the church has no particular responsibility over them? That would be to deny the universal application of the gospel of Jesus. Are we to set apart the fashionable sections of our great cities and our prosperous suburbs, and say that, while it is perfectly proper and desirable to have a certain number of churches there, such churches cannot be expected to do much more than to provide comfortable places of worship for those who are disposed to come to them?

We do not now attempt to answer the questions which we have raised. Our present design is to awaken thought concerning the duty of the church to the well-to-do, cultivated and intelligent members of society. Are we in our Christian work placing relatively enough emphasis upon this field of labor? In our judgment, the problem of enlisting on the side of Christ the money power of the world, of overcoming the awful materialism which holds such powerful sway among the possessors of wealth and the leaders of fashion, is as vital and as taxing a problem as any that the church now faces.

#### THE WAR OF COMMERCE

War is said to be the normal state of men. It is certainly so among savage tribes. It has been so until of late among civilized nations. In Europe there has been peace except for the recent quarrel between Greece and Turkey, and even that was circumscribed by the intervention of the Powers. It has been an armed and threatening peace, but it has served its purpose in allowing the trade expansion of all the participants. Regarding the cost of armies as a species of insurance money, it is the evident opinion of the statesmen of the several countries that it has been well invested. Yet, when all this is said, it goes for testimony to the fact that war is the normal state of man. An unarmed peace, with no sanction of force behind it, is almost unthinkable in the present condition of European thought.

While the nations have prepared themselves for war without wishing or daring to fight, however, another kind of war has grown among them and given constant labor and anxiety to their diplomatists. It has not been a war of guns but of tariffs. From its conflicts our own country has not succeeded in disentangling itself. The story of our tariff changes has been a story of foreign protests and, to a great extent, of foreign retaliation. Germany has driven out our insurance companies, taxed our canned meat and penalized our pork. Argentine threatens that, if we put an impost on her hides and wool, she will buy none of our machinery. Japan is quite as much distressed by the anticipated duty on tea and matting as disturbed over the possible trials of her people in Hawaii. Every proposed step of tariff revision is regarded as



a move in the great commercial war which is incessant as it is world-wide.

The advantages of this state of commercial war over the old brutal fighting are manifest, though it, too, has its martyrs and its cruelties. A change in one of our tariffs took the bread out of the mouths of hundreds of button-makers in an Austrian province and left them starving. A German enactment in favor of Russian grain brings distress to farmers on the plains of Minnesota and Dakota. The demands of trade are as merciless as the demands of fighting, if not so powerful for immediate destruction. The real difference is, however, that commerce is in the main constructive and only incidentally destructive, whereas war sets out with the deliberate purpose of destruction.

International relations, whether of diplomacy or commerce, cannot yet be carried on in disregard of the principles of self-interest. The governments are trustees for the interests of their own people first. Yet in all courtesy, consideration, uprightness and good faith the government of a Christian nation owes it to its people to regard the principles of the morality of Christ. We cannot always yield the points which others in their own interest demand, but we may, and should, avoid all irritating and unfriendly words and acts.

#### A GREAT FIND OF MANUSCRIPTS

Of immeasurable importance to the Christian world is the great and remarkable collection of papyri brought to light last winter in Egypt, about one hundred miles south of Cairo in the village of Behnesa. Beyond the bare announcement of the fact of this historical find little concerning it was generally known in this country until a few days ago when the cable and the mails began to bring fuller information, and the story, even though at present only partially told, is of fascinating interest to all who welcome every fresh verification of the Christian faith which the patient, laborious work of archaeologists and explorers is furnishing.

For fourteen years, or ever since the Egypt Exploration Fund was founded, skilled men like Naville and Petrie, winter by winter, have been spading over the soil which is so rich in buried treasure of a literary and antiquarian order. Their researches have already shed a flood of light upon bygone ages and put to shame those who may have looked upon such labor as idle and hardly worth the comparatively slight outlay which it involves. Certainly this last crowning discovery would of itself alone repay the toil of years. The two men to whom it is to be credited are Messrs. B. P. Grenfell (a near relative of Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell) and A. S. Hunt. The find consists of several thousand papyri, nearly all written in Greek and dating from the first to the eighth or ninth century. Many of them are contracts, wills, accounts and other official and private documents, but there is an unusual proportion of classical and Christian literature, and this latter element in the collection is what may well make Christian hearts rejoice.

After the usual delays incident to the adjustment of the claims of the Egyptian Government the discoverers were able to carry with them to England no less than 280 boxes of manuscripts. They include portions of Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides and other classical writers, while in

the line of New Testament literature there are precious fragments, beginning "Jesus saith" and apparently closely allied to the famous "Logia" on which Matthew's gospel is based. Besides these there are portions of the gospel of Matthew itself, including the first chapter with the exception of two verses. This chapter is declared on good authority to be in a third century hand and as such is 200 years older than any other extant version or manuscript. Only last Saturday Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow of Boston, vice-president of the Egypt Exploration Fund, received a letter, dated July 2, from one of the prominent officials of the British Museum, who said that two days before he had seen at Oxford the papyrus of this first chapter of Matthew and he pronounced it to be orthodox. When it is remembered that this chapter contains one of the two accounts of the virgin birth its great value in helping to establish the authenticity and genuineness of the historic record is at once seen.

This very week the Clarendon Press will issue 3,000 autograph copies of the "Logia," a generous portion of which will be sent to this country for sale. The managers of the Egypt Exploration Fund hope to be able, through the creation of a special department, to be known as the Greco-Roman Research Account, to publish the remainder of the papyri in annual volumes of about 300 quarto pages with facsimile plates. Thus portion by portion the contents of this great archaeological find, which perhaps duplicates in number and possibly equals in value the papyri heretofore in all the libraries of Europe, will be given to an eager and appreciative world. What times these are in which we live! We cannot forbear, in closing, to remind our readers that such far-reaching work as that of the Egypt Exploration Fund, of which the recent discovery is only one outcome, cannot go forward without adequate means. The American treasurer is Francis C. Foster, Esq., 59 Temple Street, Boston, who will welcome contributions, large or small. Not all of Egypt's buried treasures have yet been brought to light.

#### THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MIGRATION

The great convention which has just closed its sessions at San Francisco has been a remarkable gathering from many points of view. Never in our history has so large a body of Christians crossed the continent together. The effect of this migration must be permanent and salutary. It helps to unite the States in firmer bonds. Mere acquaintance accomplishes something, but the Endeavor spirit adds force. Sectional lines are diminished, strife is less likely to arise. The spirit of fraternity is engendered. The youth of the East and of the West join hands. Union becomes more and more of a reality.

This migration will quicken and encourage the religious life by the Pacific, while all over the land the impression is given that Christian Endeavor indicates a growth of patriotism and of the spirit of Christian unity. The delegates gain an all-round view of the problems of our diversified social and commercial life. Prejudice is softened. The young man can vote more intelligently. He will discover the spirit of his countrymen and learn that our nation's friends and supporters are as certainly found upon the prairie

and by the Golden Gate as in New England. This instruction the schools do not always afford, but such a convention as that at San Francisco illustrates and emphasizes it.

#### THE POPE AND THE CANADIAN SCHOOLS

Monsignor Merry del Val, the special papal delegate who was sent to Canada some months ago to investigate the situation in regard to the public schools, is about to return to Europe. He has issued a circular to Archbishop Langevin of Manitoba and all other Roman Catholics stating that the pope himself has intervened, and will presently notify all loyal Roman Catholics in Canada what they are to do in regard to the public school question. Meanwhile they are instructed to cease discussing the matter, and to leave it wholly to the pope. This is a most unusual intervention. It means that the delegate has failed to compose the difficulties which he was sent over to settle, and that it has become clear that no authority less than that of the pope himself will suffice to harmonize them.

It remains to be seen whether the pope can succeed. The determination of the Protestants in Manitoba and elsewhere in Canada to have no sectarian schools supported by public money has been reiterated, indorsed at the polls, and asserted and emphasized in almost every conceivable manner for several years. It has been made more plain than ever before since Mgr. del Val has been studying the situation. The latest elections went heavily against the sectarian school party. Moreover it is not a mere contest of Protestants against Romanists, for many Romanists now openly advocate the non-sectarian school policy and vote for it.

If the pope really were infallible he would understand that it is of no use fighting against the inevitable. But he is a shrewd politician and it will be highly interesting to see how he will try to extricate the Roman Catholic Church with as much dignity as possible from its present predicament. To persist in its policy is to incur renewed and apparently more severe and hopeless defeat and additional loss of prestige. To abandon its policy is to surrender openly and completely. It is difficult to see how any real compromise can be made, or what good one would do if it could be made. Some nominal compromise doubtless will be proposed in order to save appearances. But really the papal authorities must yield. The Roman Catholic Church has set itself again in opposition to the spirit of our age, and again it is bound to go to the wall. The best which the pope can do is to render its defeat as little humiliating in appearance as may be.

#### THE FOLLY OF DISTRUST

Distrust is a common hindrance to the Christian life. It meets us at the outset, in the form of doubt whether we can be sure of our own sincerity and, if we can be, whether we shall be able to remain loyal and consistent Christians. It besets us later, and repeatedly, in the form of queryings whether we were not deceived in having supposed ourselves to be converted, or in that of questionings of the power or love of God because desires, and even prayers, which seem reasonable and right, have failed to be granted. Temperament

renders some of us less susceptible to it than others are but most of us are beset by it now and then and often grievously.

It is not an unnatural annoyance but it is not the less a temptation. If allowed to grow within us unchecked it develops within our hearts a state of uneasiness, suspicion, doubt and fear which spreads, like dry rot in timber, until the soundness of faith has been lost and the whole structure of character has become liable to crumble at a touch. Doubtless the mournful falls of some men who have been conspicuous for supposed Christian integrity have been due originally to this cause, whatever the occasion, which finally revealed the hollowness of their professions.

Yet, natural although it is, there is no need of being overcome by it, or even of being depressed and weakened by it. Facts are facts and may be built upon as sure foundations, and the great Christian facts are the most solid and enduring of all. God lives and reigns and loves to forgive and help men. Christ lived and died as our Redeemer. He rose from the dead and is our intercessor and friend. The Holy Spirit always is at our side, with ready, appropriate and sufficient aid for us, if we will but appeal to him for it. Christian men and women abound, whom we know that we can trust and who, in the measure of their ability and out of their own experience of trials and perils like our own, will gladly advise and help us.

Distrust is foolish because it is as needless as it is mischievous. It also is dishonorable and cowardly. It is disloyalty to our Heavenly Father who has given both his Word and his Son in our behalf. It is disloyalty to Jesus Christ, for it is behaving as if his life and death had been of no avail for us. It is disloyalty to our own selves, for it is allowing the weaker elements of our characters to control the stronger and the baser to defeat the nobler. Let us pray and strive earnestly to be delivered from it.

### CURRENT HISTORY

#### The Tariff in Conference Committee

The Senate passed the tariff bill at the time appointed, and it is now in the hands of a conference committee consisting of eight senators: Messrs. Allison of Iowa, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows of Michigan, Jones of Nevada, Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas and White of California; and eight representatives: Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, Bailey of Texas, McMillan of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama. These are the real tariff makers, whose decision will determine the final shape the law is to take. They are in effect such a tariff commission as most sober-minded men would like to see examine and report upon the law when changes are necessary, but they do their work after and not, as it should be, before the long congressional debate. The Senate rejected an amendment offering a bounty upon beet sugar, with an intimation to the proposers that it might be considered at some later time. There are marked differences of opinion as to policy and probable results between the leaders of the two houses, and a favorable report from the conference committee is not likely to be secured without a struggle and concessions on both sides. The conferees have shown

more zeal than respect for the law in continuing their work on Sunday and hope to make an early report. No action has been taken upon Secretary of the Treasury Gage's proposition that a special tax should be levied upon the sugar imported since the introduction of the bill.

#### The Miners' Strike.

The least hopeful feature in the situation which occasioned the strike of the coal miners is the fact that a limitation of output is in the interest of many of the coal producers. Large contributions of money are said to have been offered by operators who had great accumulated stocks of coal or a lengthening of the period of idleness, which would enable them to market this surplus at a profit. Thus far the extent of the strike has steadily grown, though the men are by no means all out yet. West Virginia is the real battle ground and it is the lake trade which is thus far principally affected, the coal mined for the Atlantic slope not being within the limits to which the strike has extended. Western railroads are seizing coal in transit for use on their engines; the lake steamers and the manufacturers of Cleveland are suffering for lack of fuel. There is already much privation among the striking miners in some quarters. The extent of competition leaves little hope of a satisfactory settlement, as high wages cannot be paid by the badly situated mines without a considerable increase in the price of coal. Up to this time there has been no lawlessness and public sympathy has gone with the strikers in their demand for living wages and the abolition of their slavery to the company stores where they have been forced to trade.

#### Political Movements

At least in Iowa the Gold Democrats have the courage of their convictions. They have fully organized, held a convention and nominated a full State ticket in opposition to the fusion ticket named by the Democratic convention, which is made up of Silver Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. A stirring letter from ex-President Cleveland was one of the features of the convention. The platform indorses the single gold standard, high liquor license, economy of State expenditure and a tariff for revenue only. With a Republican ticket in the field this three-fold division of Silver Democrats, Gold Democrats and Republicans (the division of the latter two running mainly upon lines of tariff opinion) fairly represents the existing political divisions of the country at the present time. Similar action on the part of the Gold Democrats is foreshadowed in Ohio, where it will make a victory almost certain for the Republican ticket. The national conference of the "Middle of the Road" Populists, meeting in Nashville, declared that "no convention, caucus or committee of our party shall ever again bind us to any fusion arrangement." It also declared against free silver as in itself a broad enough platform for a national party.

#### A Veteran Gone

Isham G. Harris, Senator from Tennessee, died in Washington July 8. He was about seventy-nine, but either did not know or had the peculiarity of refusing to tell his age. The son of a small Tennessee planter, he became a store-keeper and then studied law. Since 1847 he has been in public life, except during the War and the reconstruction period. He was governor of Tennessee at the outbreak of hostilities, and joined

the Confederate army upon the occupation of his State by the Government troops. For twenty years he has been a member of the Senate, where he was one of the authorities upon parliamentary law and a most individual and interesting speaker. He was a bitter partisan and a hard fighter, but had the respect and friendship of the whole Senate.

#### The American Special Missions

From France the commission appointed to prepare the way for a new monetary conference has come to London with the indorsement of the French Government, which, it must be said, has a special interest in the rehabilitation of silver because it holds a large reserve of that metal whose value has been steadily declining. The commissioners have been cordially received and send home hopeful reports of the probability of a conference. If such a conference is held we hope the governments will give their representatives power to do something more than talk. Mere talk, such as the last conference gave us, only postpones the day of final decision and stability to which commerce looks forward eagerly. Uncertainty is the worst that can happen to values. It is because of its greater instability of value that silver has been so largely forced out of use. The English Government is said to be prepared to reopen the Indian mint to silver in exchange for the co-operation of France and America, but not her own mint. Ex-Secretary Foster, having gained the consent of Russia and assured of that of Japan, is negotiating hopefully in London for a conference next year in Washington about the seals. The voyage of President Jordan to Alaska on his errand of branding the female seals in order to render pelagic sealing unprofitable has called out a howl of protest from the British Columbia sealers, whose open sea fishing has made most of the trouble.

#### Japan Still Protesting

Japan has answered Secretary Sherman's note with a second protest against the annexation of Hawaii and the tone of the Japanese newspapers is growing steadily more angry. The rumor of armed Japanese intervention has apparently induced the President to dispatch a second vessel to Honolulu as a final precaution against trouble. Nothing could have played into the hands of the annexationists better than this obstinate attitude of resistance on the part of Japan and the accompanying talk of her greater naval strength in the Pacific. It seems likely to force an immediate ratification of the treaty. No American has the least desire for trouble with Japan, and most of us would like to see her treated with a little more than the consideration usual among nations, but even those who are doubtful about the expediency of annexation would prefer to have the question settled in America rather than in Tokio.

#### Mild Coercion for the Turk

The sultan has again appealed to the Powers and again been answered by the heads of nations writing to him personally that it is necessary for him to yield to the will of Europe. Only the German emperor hints in his reply that if he could dissociate himself from the other Powers he would advise differently. The sultan has also proposed, in view of the recent disturbances in Crete, to send re-enforcements of Turkish troops to the islands, and has been dissuaded by the Powers. He has ordered his fleet to sail, presumably from Crete, but it has not



yet left the Bosphorus. A naval demonstration by the Powers under his palace windows at Constantinople has been proposed, but the moment force is suggested the unity of the Powers seems to break down. There are voices even in the west of Europe agreeing that the most recent Turkish proposal of a frontier giving back three-fourths of Thessaly to Greece but retaining the northern part down to the river Peneus (on which Larissa is situated) is not, under the circumstances, unreasonable. On the other hand, a semi-official Russian newspaper warns Turkey that obstinacy will result in her final effacement from the map of Europe. The exiled inhabitants of Thessaly have addressed a petition to the Powers containing charges of robbery, outrage and cruelty against the Turkish army in Thessaly, some of which have been confirmed by the independent observations of English war correspondents, who report that the province has been swept clear of all movable property of value.

#### Russia and Her Satellites

France and Germany seem to be vying with each other in courting the favor of the czar. The German emperor is to visit him shortly and is reported to have already concluded an agreement by which he is to support Russia in the far East in all her plans in exchange for an anti-British league and support in Samoa. To this end he has once more gone out of his way to pay court to Bismarck, whose policy was always strongly anti-British, and this purpose has shaped some of his recent sudden changes of ministry. What the German people think of his despotic and arbitrary policy the next general election may show. After the German emperor leaves St. Petersburg President Faure of France will arrive. What higher bid he can make for the Czar's favor is hard to see. For the moment at least Russia seems to have two of the proudest nations of the world, who hate each other, in leading strings to do with as she pleases. The German emperor hopes to win over France to amity; the French will hardly continue to care much for a Russian alliance to which Germany is admitted on equal terms. In the meantime Ferdinand of Bulgaria, another Russian satellite of lesser magnitude, is visiting King Humbert of Italy and talks of changing his title of prince for a king's crown as a result of the pending settlement with Turkey.

#### English News

The parliamentary committee which has been investigating the Jameson raid in South Africa reports severely censuring Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Blake, the Canadian who represents an Irish constituency, resigned from the committee on the ground that the investigation was not exhaustive, and Mr. Labouchère submitted a minority report characteristically severe in its attack on all concerned. The bill for woman's suffrage was smothered in Parliament by overlaying with less important but much debated bills and the leaders of the movement are indignant at the trick. Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, finding that his proposition of colonial representation in the Commons was impracticable, has suggested that each colony should be represented by a commissioner in the House of Lords. The peerage recently granted to the Canadian high commissioner in England, Sir Donald Smith, is supposed to have been intended as a precedent for further action in this line. The news from India is

more reassuring. The premier of South Africa has stated that the colony he represents will provide and maintain an iron-clad as its contribution to the fleet of the empire.

#### NOTES

The German law forbidding trading in futures in the grain exchanges has proved a failure. The trades which really handle corn have joined with the brokers in denouncing the law, which has proved to be a serious hindrance to trade.

The board of Mississippi River commissioners appropriated nearly \$3,000,000 for dredging, levees and other improvements of the defense of the valley against disastrous floods. The plan is to close all outlets and force the river to scour its own channel to the gulf.

The President has ready a message on the currency question which he is holding back in deference to the opinion of the party leaders until the fate of the tariff is settled. Whether Congress can be held together in hot Washington to consider it is doubtful.

The Conference on Charities and Corrections met this year at Toronto. It was organized in sections for study of its wide field and then in general session listened to and discussed papers of common interest. We shall report its proceedings more fully next week.

The President has been compelled to give notice that after the next batch of names soon to be sent in to the Senate he will make no appointments until autumn. The pressure of office seekers upon his time, it is said, has been greater than in the case of any of his predecessors.

The Brazilian Government troops have succeeded after a hard fight in capturing Canudos, the stronghold of the fanatic rebels, and annihilating its defenders. Antonio, "the counsellor," leader of the rebels, was a man of grotesque personal appearance, but a religious leader who had the art of inspiring absolute confidence and obedience among his followers.

Two warships, the San Francisco and the Raleigh, have been sent to Tangier to support the protest of the United States consul against the discrimination against Americans in Morocco in refusing to permit them to employ native servants. It is probable that the presence of the ships will be sufficient to induce the authorities to give Americans the same privileges as Europeans enjoy.

A very significant and dramatic change of view in the British ministry took place recently in the space of twenty-four hours. At one sitting of Parliament Mr. George Curzon acknowledged that British officers had been employed in the British protectorate of Zanzibar in hunting down runaway slaves and returning them to their masters, but next day announced that an order had been telegraphed to the officials putting a stop to their interference. Public opinion works rapidly and with effect in England.

#### IN BRIEF

Wise men on both sides the sea have been interpreting the significance of the queen's jubilee, but who has said anything more to the point than Victoria herself. "It means," said she, "that I am a very old woman."

Oberlin Seminary is fortunate in securing as ex President Fairchild's successor in the chair of systematic theology Dr. Henry Churchill King, for the last six years professor of philosophy in the college, and one of the most gifted and popular men in Oberlin's entire teaching staff.

The suggestion made by an Ohio minister in our Readers' Forum this week that the Week of Prayer be transferred from January to October deserves careful consideration. He

brings forward several strong arguments. How does it strike the rest of the brethren?

The Pine Tree State cannot have gone completely over to the new theology when the home missionary secretary is asked in this wise for a minister: "Please send us a man with power enough to stir this people; not one to 'cry peace, peace, when there is no peace,' but plenty of hell fire!"

How refreshing it has been during the last week to receive from members of Christian Endeavor parties, en route to the Pacific coast, postal cards written at Manitou or on the crests of the Rockies, in which the writers affirmed that they were shivering with the cold. But how about the weather when they were crossing the alkali plains?

In addition to the Endeavor Convention it is to be remembered that thousands of Baptist young people are in Chattanooga and of Methodist young people in Toronto just now. Altogether the running to and fro of the old prophecy is being fulfilled by the Christian youth of America in these July days, and the increase of knowledge also, we believe.

It is good news that Rev. F. B. Meyer expects to visit America next winter. His ten days' stay last winter was blessed in such signal ways to audiences in Boston, New York and Philadelphia that it is no wonder that he has received urgent invitations to come back to do a work for which he possesses rare gifts. He is expected to arrive early in January and spend several weeks in the leading cities.

The children of New England do not forget her even in the third generation. Manchester, Vt., has just received a library and a beautiful building to contain it from Mrs. Henry J. Willing of Chicago. The gift is a memorial of her father, the late Judge Mark Skinner of Chicago, and her grandfather was Richard Skinner, governor and chief justice of Vermont. There is a blessing for givers as well as recipients in these benefactions which link the present with the past.

While an army of men are striking for living wages underground in the coal mines, the farmers of Kansas are offering double and treble wages in order to secure help in gathering in the harvest. It is a pity that the need and the want should be so far apart. In Kansas, by the way, the women seem to be coming nobly to the rescue, driving the reapers and doing a man's work in the fields. Our congratulations to every Kansas farmer who has such an efficient helpmeet in wife or daughter.

Quoth *The Independent* about inviting non-Congregationalists to sit on Congregational councils: "We see no danger from this custom. A council only gives advice and a Baptist or a Methodist can give advice which even Congregationalists should heed." But such advice in hundreds of cases is treated as equivalent to authority, as when a candidate for a given pastorate is approved or rejected by a council. Moreover, the advice of outsiders in regard to the private affairs of a Christian denomination is rarely sufficiently intelligent or pertinent to warrant a formal appeal for it.

*Christian Work*, in its comparison of the recent action of the Chicago Association, which we have criticised, with that of the Newark Association—which has received a minister, Rev. H. T. Widdemer, who had withdrawn from both the Episcopal and the Presbyterian denominations under questionable conditions—says: "If the one case was a serious breach of fellowship the other was no less so." Not at all. There was no breach of fellowship in the Newark case, for the minister concerned never had been a Congregationalist at all. We may remind our readers that

the history of this Widdemer case was given in our issue of June 24.

"Zionism," which is the plan to revive a Jewish nationality by colonizing Palestine, much discussed of late, received scant favor at the eighth annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, which has just been in session at Montreal. A report was enthusiastically adopted declaring that Judaism is a spiritual rather than a political or national religion and that all attempts to establish a separate state in Palestine are to be deprecated as being harmful to the Jews themselves. This is the position of the Reformed or Liberal Jews everywhere, whose trend of thought is rather toward a spiritual and ethical evolution of humanity than toward the restoration of the peculiar race to its lost political and ritual position.

Our list of degrees in this issue enrolls about 140 names of persons who have been "doctored" and "mastered" during the late Commencement season by nearly forty collegiate institutions. Congregationalists may be pleased to know that of the fifty odd D. D.'s conferred over a dozen honor members of our own denomination, and thus swell the number of our Doctors of Divinity to over 400. Perhaps a word should be said to comfort the thousands who are not yet the proud possessors of a doctorate, but at the present rate of increase it would hardly be safe to reckon on more than holding our own as to numbers among the titled. It is satisfying to feel, however, that the honorary degree is not the only reward which graces the names of those who are reckoned as having won distinction by meritorious efforts.

So slight a thing as the way in which a notice is given out is more or less of a revealer of character. The church in a small town had been supplied for several weeks by a clergyman of the most precise type, when a change was made for one of the younger brethren of the happy-go-lucky style. The former had been in the habit of making the announcements in his most punctilious manner and every one was couched in language like this: "If it be in accordance with the will of divine Providence, there will be a meeting in this house this evening; the subject will be Scripture Promises and there will be a short address by the pastor, no unforeseen accident preventing." After this sort of thing for several weeks, everybody drew a long breath when his successor remarked, in a pleasant, conversational tone: "I haven't yet decided whether or not it's advisable to continue the evening meetings during the coming month; tennyrate, we'll hold one tonight and let's all try to be there."

The recent discussion in our columns of the final outcome of God's plan of human redemption has brought us more articles and correspondence than we can refer to extendedly. Some of our friends are kind enough to mark their articles, "Not for publication but for the editors' private perusal." As respects many others who would not mind having their productions see the light of day, we shall be obliged to exercise our editorial responsibility and use only what seem to us real and important contributions to the question at issue. The discussion seems to have awakened a surprising amount of interest, particularly among our elderly readers who, in years gone by, wrestled with the problem of the freedom of the human will, and as we read some of their communications we seem to be again in the midst of the controversies associated with the names of Hopkins and Emmons, of Taylor and Tyler. The old question of God's predestination versus man's determination seems still to possess a fascination for a certain class of mind.

Our readers will have to wait another week for a report from an eyewitness of the San Francisco Endeavor Convention. The telegraph, however, has furnished Eastern papers with fairly extensive reports, which indicate a degree of enthusiasm and a quality of platform speaking not second to those which have marked preceding international conventions. Some 25,000 delegates were transported from Ogden, and these together with those coming from up and down the Pacific coast must have constituted a company counting well up toward 50,000. A number of meetings went on simultaneously, but the center of interest was at the big Mechanics' Pavilion. On Sunday prominent ministers occupied the local pulpits and there was a special meeting in the interest of Sabbath observance, the importance of which must have been accentuated, if the dispatches are to be trusted, by the freedom prevailing through the city in the way this last Lord's Day was observed. Having passed 3,000 miles of land, these Endeavorers are now talking of crossing as great a space of water by going to London in 1900. That will make a long journey for the Alaska delegates.

Recent editorial utterances touching the comprehensiveness of fellowship in the denomination, and in particular the editorial published June 24 and entitled Theological Responsibility, have called forth expressions of approval from many sources. A representative pastor in the Northwest, for many years a pillar of the conservatism in that region, jocosely remarks in a private letter: "Naturally I want to kill off every fellow who doesn't agree with me, but having an old-fashioned belief in the complete depravity of my fallen nature I am trying to war against it and keep sweet with all, and your editorial is a help in doing it." From a Massachusetts pastor, an even more thorough-going believer in old school views, comes this pleasant word: "Of course I am not always in agreement with *The Congregationalist's* conclusions, but I am always in agreement with its spirit. I am a passionate lover of liberty, and for freedom's sake accept heartily the inevitable result—that some men won't agree with me. The 'narrowness' which I fear is narrowness of heart. I hold strong convictions but I love true men." We believe that the spirit which both of these letters breathe is coming to be more and more regnant in the denomination.

A career of marked contrasts, theologically, was that of the Very Reverend Augustine Francis Hewit, who died at the house of the Paulist Fathers in New York city July 3 at the age of seventy-six. His father—whose name was given him in baptism—was Dr. Nathaniel Hewit, well known in his time as a Connecticut minister of the strictest orthodoxy, a very eloquent preacher and the "Luther of the temperance reformation"; his mother was the daughter of the distinguished Senator James Hillhouse of the same State. He had his preparatory education at Phillips Andover Academy, his college education at Amherst—in the class of Dr. Storrs and Bishop Huntington, who were his intimate friends—and his theological education at East Winsor. Inclining first to Episcopacy he soon followed, with Orestes Brownson and Isaac Hecker, the Oxford movement of Pusey and Newman into Catholicism, taught in Charleston, S. C., changed his baptismal name, was ordained priest there in 1847, and later left the Redemptorists and, with his friend Hecker, the Brook Farm transcendentalist, founded the new order of the "Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle," of which he succeeded Hecker as superior. He had been the editor of the *Catholic Review* and professor in the theological department of the Catholic University of America at Washington, for the rectorship of which he was strongly considered as successor to Bishop Keane. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him first by Amherst College, afterwards by Pope Leo XIII.

## CURRENT THOUGHT

The *Popular Science Monthly* forecasts the future development of the department store on this wise: "The 'problem' of the department store is not insoluble. That is to say, a limit upon its scope is not impossible nor improbable. But the limit will not be drawn by the 'wise legislator,' but by the law of evolution itself. There is reason to believe that the small store, devoted to special lines of goods, will not succumb altogether. Of certain staple goods and of all goods of a medium or inferior quality the department store will doubtless retain the monopoly. But in the highest class of certain goods—such as furs, linens, tailor-made gowns and suits, diamonds and jewelry, porcelain and furniture—the small dealer may be expected to control the retail trade. He alone will possess the high degree of special knowledge and be able to give the personal attention that his business requires. He alone will find it worth his while to cater to the few but wealthy customers that want the best to be had."

Everett D. Burr, writing in the Editorial Table of the *Open Church of Crime Causes and Crime Cures*, calls renewed attention to the lack of trade education among native Americans. "My experience in our employment bureau," he says, "revealed the fact that it was almost impossible for us to locate the American applicants. This led me to make a very careful study of the statistics of our bureau, and while I found that we could locate a Bohemian, or Pole, or German, or Swede, it was next to impossible to locate an American. The former have trades and the latter have none. I found they were practically unprepared to take hold of any of the great trades. I found, too, that the trades unions and labor unions are very largely, if not entirely, controlled by our citizens of foreign birth. My impressions were confirmed by the revelations of the eleventh census, from which it is perfectly manifest that one of the great crime causes in our American civilization is a lack of trade education for the American child."

Says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*: "Many people imagine themselves to be liberal when they are only lax. A truly liberal man is one who holds tenaciously to his own definite convictions and allows other people the same privilege. A lax man is one who has no definite convictions and is often very intolerant of those who have. In his eyes one set of opinions is about as good as another, and a preference for one view over another looks like fanatical narrowness."

Mr. Henry Austin Adams, in the editorial columns of *Donahoe's Magazine*, comments upon the oversensitiveness and unconscious self-depreciation of American Roman Catholics. "Is there not a trifle too much emphasis put upon the fact that a man is a Catholic," he asks, "whenever a co-religionist of Saul of Tarsus, Thomas Aquinas and John Henry Newman does anything well? Why shout over Mr. Brown's clever book as if the remarkable part of the success was that Mr. B. is a Catholic? Think of it! Here is Miss Jones, a member of the church to which Fénelon and Ignatius Loyola belonged, and she has actually written a bright story in *The Century* or *Harper's*! Hooray! Mr. Smith, the lawyer, has won a case, although he is a Catholic! Mrs. Smith once dined at the Prince of Wales's, notwithstanding that she graduated from St. Bridget's Academy! . . . Is it necessary to vindicate the religion of Christ by adducing so constantly as evidence of its vitality and truth the fact that Marion Crawford hears mass as well as writes great novels, or that Prince Max of Saxony has become a priest? Happy Crawford, happy Max! But poor church, if their adherence and submission seem so remarkable a cause for gratulation! Washington was a white man! Hooray! Catholics sometimes do have brains! Really! Methinks the lady doth protest too much."



## Fisk University at Nashville

Its Important and Far-Reaching Educational Work

When I announced to my friends that I was contemplating a short run to the city of Nashville, nine out of ten said, "You are going down to the exposition?" "Yes," was my reply, "to see that, and in addition to see Fisk University during its Commencement week." To the large majority of tourists who will this season visit the beautiful capital of Tennessee, its remarkable exposition will doubtless prove the chief, if not the exclusive, attraction. But any one, whether or not he care particularly for philanthropy or Christianity, will miss it who does not journey out a mile or two by swift electric cars to Fisk University, whose substantial buildings crown one of the many hills that overlook Nashville. For no one can understand the new South, can properly estimate the forces that are at work alike for the uplifting of the blacks and whites—no one can bring back to the North a just report of drifts and tendencies below Mason and Dixon's line who does not spend at least a few hours at such an institution as Fisk, where nearly five hundred black boys and girls are being educated.

Why is it, by the way, that the idle-rich—that element of questionable value in our heterogeneous population, who flit about the country in palace cars in search of some new diversion—so seldom pause at those schools and colleges which represent the altruistic spirit of the age at its very best? One would think, if they cared only to be considered fairly intelligent, that they would not spend all their time when at Old Point Comfort on the piazzas and in the parlors of the great hotels, but would wander out some afternoon to General Armstrong's school at Hampton. One would think that, when at Manitou, they would be as eager to see Colorado College as they are to climb Pike's Peak, or that they might spare a little time after living for weeks among the orange groves of Southern California to visit such an institution as Pomona.

What we desperately need these days is that the people who have fortunes should be brought in personal contact with the institutions and the men that are doing Christ's work for the neglected and the unfortunate. We do not believe that men and women of wealth are so utterly self-centered that they would not be moved deeply and to some purpose, provided their eyes could only see what members of our little party from the North saw at Fisk University, for instance, three or four weeks ago. Could they have sat in the Fisk Memorial Chapel on Sunday evening and heard the picked singers of the school render their sweet, plaintive songs, which on the lips of the original "Jubilees" moved even the potentates of Europe, these melodies would not merely have moistened the eye but would have started a train of serious thought. On the day previous some of these same colored youth singers had been honored with an invitation to sing at the centennial exposition before President McKinley and his party, and old John Sherman, as he

listened to them, was so touched that the tears poured down his cheeks. These songs are rendered now not with the wild abandon of plantation days, but with a dignity and self control that belong to cultivated and intelligent young manhood and young womanhood.

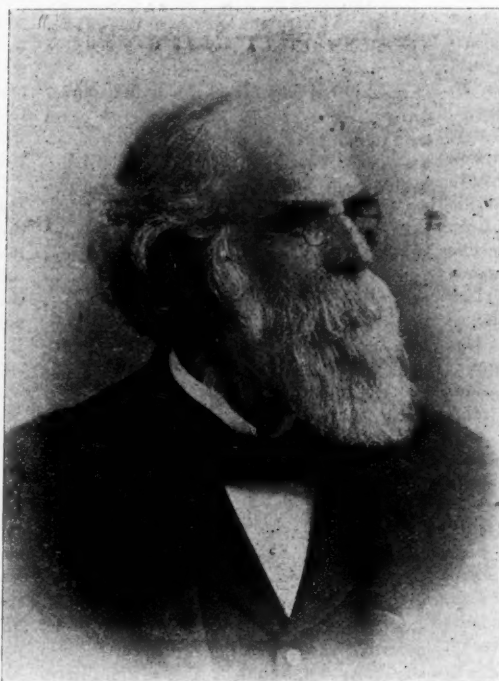
Yes, the three, four, six years of training under such instructors as President Cravath, Professors Spence, Chase, Wright, Misses Ballantine, Morgan and Garsden and a dozen others, have counted for something in the case of these black youths. They come from little cabins scattered over the South, or from the negro quarters in towns and cities, from all the degrading conditions that still constitute, it is lamentable to say, the constant background and atmosphere of their lives for the great majority of the

events, while two papers on music, and the special qualities needed to insure distinction in it, were indicative of the native genius which the race possesses in this realm. Through most of these addresses, as well as through the orations of the eight young men who graduated from the college department on the succeeding day, ran the thread of a manly self-reliance, while in not a few sounded the bugle note of an appeal to the blacks to make the most of themselves. There was no wailing over present disadvantages, no supplicating for special favors; instead there was constant reiteration of the point which Booker Washington and other leaders of the race emphasize so strongly—that the blacks in due time can compel recognition and secure their rightful dues if they will avail themselves of all their opportunities for growth, if they will forsake their lazy and improvident ways and quit themselves like men. "I, though a black," said one of the girl speakers, "do not want anybody to say 'that is good—for a Negro.'"

Rev. Dr. Charles M. Limson of Hartford, Ct., who preached the baccalaureate discourse, in which he urged his hearers to cherish reverence for truth, for law, and for personality, was deeply impressed with the attention which he received and the evident appreciation of the line of thought which he developed. So, too, Rev. S. H. Howe of Norwich, Ct., to whom fell the duty of preaching the missionary sermon, added his testimony that the students of Fisk are good listeners. To be sure, it was beaten oil which these New England preachers had brought as their contribution to the exercises of the week, but the less distinguished members of the party who were now and then called to the front found a response for the message of even an average man.

In the intervals between making addresses and listening to the students opportunity was furnished us to roam about the spacious college grounds, to break bread in Jubilee Hall with the faculty and students, all of whom take their meals together on precisely the same fare, to take a hasty glance at the Daniel Hand model school, Livingstone Hall and the Theological Hall, the gymnasium and workshop. The interesting circumstance about Jubilee Hall is that it was practically "sung up," a large portion of the \$150,000 which the original "Jubilees" earned in seven years being devoted to the structure and to the purchase of the present campus. The latest material addition is a handsome house for the president, which is nearly completed. Hitherto he has lived in Jubilee Hall, and it is only fitting that he should, after this long service, have a home of his own, which has been possible by the generosity of friends, Mrs. Fisk, and by the gifts of Paul D. Cravath, a New York lawyer and a son of the president.

Fisk's plant, on the whole, though hardly adequate to its purpose and needing at once to be supplemented by a fine recitation building, is still an excellent one, and is



PRESIDENT ERASTUS M. CRAVATH

black people in the South, and in the course of a few short years they undergo a transformation which tells in their faces, their bearing, their behavior, their sensitiveness to moral distinctions, their relations with one another, their attitude to the world in general.

Take as a further proof of the refining influences which a course of thorough study has upon the blacks the appearance which they made on the Commencement platform. Through three hours on a warm evening we sat and listened to seventeen young women as each in turn, simply but prettily dressed in white, and in most cases without any notes, delivered a composition of her own. One forgot that he was anywhere else than in an ordinary high class school for girls at the North. The subjects showed familiarity with various fields of literature, science, history and art. Paul Danbar, the black poet whom Howells ranks so highly, was the theme of a discriminating address. Topics like The Modern Greeks and Prison Reform evinced a creditable knowledge of current

valued at about \$350,000. Its growth has been slow, but enduring. There are those still in the harness, like President Cravath, who remember the infancy of the school, when it occupied the barracks in the center of the city not far from the railroad. The history of the institution since those years is like that of so many of our colleges—a history of strong personalities like Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. Cravath, E. P. Smith, John Ogden, A. K. Spence, George L. White and others, who were determined that the school should live and thrive and send forth its streams of blessing far and wide; and it was fitting that she who now, like the school, bears the honored name of General Fisk should be present at the recent Commencement. Mrs. Fisk is still in vigorous health and an influential member of the Methodist Church, being president of one of its Woman's Missionary Societies. She spoke several times during the course of the week, always tenderly and helpfully.

One pleasant feature was the chance to meet the alumni, who returned in larger numbers this year than ever before. Such men as Rev. B. F. Ousley, who has been a missionary of the American Board in Africa and who is now doing a splendid work in Mississippi for the blacks, and Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Atlanta, and Dr. Wesley, a leading physician of Chicago, are themselves the best arguments the school can adduce for its right to be. Since 1875 no less than 325 students have graduated from the college and normal departments, while the theological and musical departments, under the efficient care, respectively, of Professors Dunn and Wright, are important supplementary agencies. It was also touching to see the parents and friends of the graduates, who flocked to the various festivities and showered upon their especial favorites flowers and presents galore. At the alumni dinner one father, who has already had four children pass through Fisk, counted up nine at home whom he hopes yet to send there. There is no question but that the school is gaining every year a stronger hold not merely upon the blacks of Tennessee, but upon the entire South. Among this year's graduates were students from Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Illinois.

It is equally gratifying that the sentiment of influential whites in the South is becoming more and more favorable to the school. One of the directors of the centennial exposition, who represented that board at the services in the auditorium on Fisk Day, told us that he always advised parties visiting Nashville to see Fisk as one of the prominent and useful institutions of the city. It is true that there is as yet hardly any recognition in a social way of the noble band of men and women who constitute Fisk's teaching force. The fact that they are "nigger" teachers still disqualifies them in the eyes of the old Southern families for being received at their tables and their hearthstones. Fortunately these teachers are too busy and too sensible to be troubled by such treatment. Their hearts are in their work. Their reward is great, and it comes to them day by day as they see the silent working of those forces which transform awkward, ignorant, untrained boys and girls into modest, intelligent, self-restrained young men and women, with the light of high ideals reflected in their faces.

H. A. B.

## THE PLACE OF ART IN CHURCH BUILDINGS

BY REV. JOHN W. BUCKHAM, SALEM

The ruling motive in church building at present is utility, which has for its chief considerations area, acoustics, convenience. These demands being secured adornment is added upon the principle, the maximum of show for the minimum of expense. In religious expression, devotional fitness, the typical modern church edifice is pitifully deficient. This is not right. Utility must be largely, perhaps chiefly, considered. Nevertheless, the church is not a preaching hall or a clubhouse, but a temple of worship. Through the mute but impressive language of form and color it should, in all its lines and tints, express the religious sentiment. Education in worship is one of our national wants. The pulpit has always been, and will continue to be, honored by us. Its leadership is assured so long as its message is pure and high. It is in the spirit of devoutness, reverence for sacred things, that we are most deficient.

The influence of sacred art in developing the religious nature is as great as its subtle. The mind of a child, especially, is susceptible to the subduing and hallowing effect of a church edifice suggesting the divine and enduring. The tawdry secularism so often seen in churches offers no help to the imagination. It represses and degrades worship rather than assists it. It is true one can worship in spirit and in truth anywhere, nevertheless the outward and the inward should correspond. Between the exteriors and interiors of our church buildings there is but little to choose, but as a rule the exterior is less objectionable than the interior. The interior decoration of most of the churches of America has no religious, not to say artistic, character whatever.

The designs upon the walls are, for the most part, such as are used in public halls or dwellings or fashionable saloons. Many of them would be equally appropriate in dress fabrics. This incongruity is the more lamentable from the fact that the church is in possession of such a rich and beautiful symbolism. The vine and the lily, the palm branch, the dove, the fish, the triangle, the circle, the various forms of the cross, the sceptered lamb, the emblematic Greek letters, all are capable of impressive artistic treatment. The rude carvings in the catacombs exhibit far more genuine Christian art than the ornate and meaningless designs which disfigure so many newly painted church interiors. Besides these emblematic subjects there are certain structural forms, like the Gothic arch and the vaulted roof, which in themselves express the spirit of aspiration and should be more largely used.

If the love of the beautiful can only be developed, and its innate connection with religion realized, it will express itself more and more adequately. The defect is in the root, and therefore in the branch. It is true that neither the enrichment of church art nor that of worship might please our Puritan forefathers, but either might please them quite as much as a sight of the church bowling alley or a whiff from the church kitchen. The truth is we are not in much danger of returning to popish abuses. The thing for us to look out for is the deluge of materialism which threatens us. To withstand that it is necessary that the finer as well as the more universal expressions of religious life should be cultivated.

To this end the ministry of beauty, in its grander and its more delicate forms as well, must be enlisted. Church art, both architectural and decorative, should be patterned after a high ideal or it will bring discredit to Christianity. If we do not have a care coming generations will say of us, not "they builded better than they knew," but "they did not seem to know what they were building."

## THE WORLD'S FAIR AT STOCKHOLM

AN OBJECTIVE POINT FOR TOURISTS FROM ALL CLIMES

BY W. S. HARWOOD

The sky is a rare, bright blue above this far city of the north and the green of June is on grass and tree, and the air is as clear and pure and cold as that which you breathe when you fill your lungs on the wide expanse of noble Superior, king of the world's lakes.

And with such surroundings and in a city, one of the most beautiful, the critics say, in the world, with an exposition under way which invites you again and again to its manifold beauties, under such conditions why should not the thousands of people from the four quarters of the globe find this one of the most attractive places in the catalogue of the show places of the nations?

If one may answer in the general consensus of opinion from all people one meets, there will be but one way of responding to the question. It is a city of rare beauty, this Venice of the North on the shores of the Baltic, and the World's Fair, which is now the star attraction of northern Europe, is well in keeping in interest and beauty with the setting of Stockholm.

A ten-minute walk from the center of the compactly built city lies one of the seven islands on which Stockholm is built and on this island stand the many buildings of this international fair of the northland. Water courses on two sides of the main exposition ground, a magnificent hill overlooking the city reached by a winding gravel way up a charmingly built terrace, a thick forest of fragrant pines, meadow land and little lakes and hills and dales and wide flower-garnished plazas—these are some of the natural attractions of this exposition, which here illustrates the progress of Sweden and Norway and Russia and Denmark.

The interior of the buildings differs little from the interiors of buildings at all world's fairs—immense in size and lofty in height, and crowded with the best in commerce and industry and art and science which the exhibiting nations are producing. But the exteriors of these buildings—there, indeed, you shall find the difference. They are quaint, queer, fantastic, picturesque in architecture and delightfully adapted to their needs, their very individuality and uniqueness, when combined in the whole panoramic view, heightening the general effect of beauty.

In one of the large buildings the schools of Sweden have illustrated the great progress made by Sloyd in this country. Sweden's Sloyd is finding favor rapidly in American schools, and here you may see it at its best. You can hardly think of an article of common use in our modern life which these little Swedish children and youth have not made, and made well. All through their beginning years they are taught, not merely all that we know under



the head of manual training, but a thousand and one other things which fit them for usefulness on the farm or in the city, providing helps to future bread-earning, cultivating the eye and the taste and generally developing the brighter and better sides of life. It is one of the remarkable features of this exposition—the handiwork of the youth. And not only do they learn how to make tools and household utensils, chairs and tables, hats and caps and aprons and all imaginable kinds of fancywork, but they learn how to weave the cloth from which the garments come. Some of the most beautiful aprons worn by the women peasants of this country are of home-made material, which in point of beauty, and surely in point of durability, will vie with that of the swiftest loom of trade.

Go from the sloyd exhibit a step higher, or as many steps as your judgment shall pronounce it, and you come to the art of these northern people housed in a long, white building beautifully lighted and admirably arranged. There are separate divisions for the art of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Finland, with rooms especially for the exhibits from other countries, Germany, England, France and the United States being among the most liberally represented.

There is much of the simple life, much of the rugged strength, much of the atmosphere of the mountains and the flavor of a free, strong life in these paintings of Norway and Sweden. Russia is particularly gorgeous in her representatives—barbaric in her gorgeousness, one might say. Sweden, perhaps, savors more of the city, Norway of mountain and wild life—both presenting much that is strong and vigorous. America is represented by but twenty canvases, but they are for the most part examples of the strong men—Sargent, Harrison, Melchers, Vonnich and, of course, Whistler, for what would any exhibition be without an example of this artistic enigma?

You know without your catalogue when you have come into the rooms of the French and the American painters; there is no disguising them; their lights will fit under no bushels. If they had more of the tremendous earnestness of some of these northern painters, and some of these northern painters had more of the splendid training of the French and Americans, both would reap richly.

There are nearly 2,000 works in the art galleries and they are worth study again and again. Several small examples of Puvion de Chavannes, whose magnificent decorations in the new Boston Public Library building are so well known, are shown among the French paintings.

Down along an arm of the Malar, the blue lake whose outlet tumbles rushing down through the streets of Stockholm on its way to the Baltic, toward the eastern part of the exposition grounds lies Old Stockholm, a representation in exact duplicate of the Stockholm of the year 1593. It has taken no end of research and investigation to build this quaint old place. It is as near exact as human forces can make it—the crooked, hilly streets, the strange little shops, dingy and low and lighted by tiny panes of leaded glass, the weatherworn old buildings almost reaching together over the narrow lanes, the cobbles-stoned market place, the beer cellars—yes, even the beer itself, more's the pity, is duplicated, though perhaps this modern article is a trifle more

deadly than that which was in vogue 304 years ago.

The dress of the attendants is that of the end of the sixteenth century—the same burghers, the same warders at the gates, the same gay-garbed maidens in the shops, the same coarse clothed workmen beating out brass or iron into all manner of fantastic pieces of workmanship. When the crowd is numerous it is a veritable kaleidoscope of colors—the striking gowns of the peasant girls from Skansen mingling in picturesque brilliancy with the quieter dress of the city and town, and above, seen through the narrow chasms of the streets, the rare blue sky of June.

I spoke of Skansen. Skansen must be seen; it cannot be described adequately. It is one of the features of the exposition which attracts many thousands of people. It represents in striking style the ancient life of these countries—the ancient in dress, in architecture, in habits, in life. It deals, too, with the present peasant life and the life of the well-to-do country folk—it is the antithesis of the city.

I doubt if anywhere in the world can be seen gayer costumes or more picturesque effects than I have seen during the midsummer *fête* days recently closed—surely there can be no place where, from one nation, as here among the Swedes alone, for instance, can be shown so wide a variety of such striking costumes in both the dress of men and women.

The very brightest of colors the rainbow can show and some that it would seem would put the most brilliant bow of promise in the shade you may see in the dress of these peasants—reds and blues and purples, yellows and greens and browns and black and white—mingled in one indescribably brilliant combination. The men are as gayly clad as the women, too, or if not always as gayly clad at least more fantastically. Some of the processions of the *fêtes* and on other special days are representative of the days of old, nay, they are the actualities of the olden days, so far as concerns the eye—mailed knights, bowmen, spearmen and pikemen, peasants in all their rare finery—a panorama of the past.

Hardly a day passes but the king comes to visit the exposition. Some days both he and the crown prince come, followed about by a devoted people who, while they utter no huzzas, yet show a deep love for their sovereign in all they say and do—a sovereign, I am sure, who deserves their love.

There is nothing more witching and weird than this twilight of this northern latitude—save when you want to sleep! With the sun going down at nine o'clock and getting up at three in the morning, and with a twilight so bright you can read outdoors all night long, one must, indeed, have good control of his nerves to sleep under such conditions. You can't close your windows because you want the air, and no curtains keep out this penetrating twilight. But it is strangely fascinating, too, and you find yourself falling into Stockholmian ways and going to bed late. Courtesy and kindness, you will find these everywhere, and I have yet to see a rudeness in Sweden.

Stockholm, June 29.

The bicycle rack which a church in Waterbury, Ct., has put up in its basement is a sensible concession to the needs of the congregation. It is already as necessary as a horse shed in some communities and probably it will soon become equally common.

## A VACATION FORETASTE

BY A MINISTERIAL WHEELMAN

Not a full feast, but a sample of what may be in store for any pastor or layman, male or female, when midsummer brings formal release from routine toil and the questions press, "What shall I do? Whither shall I go? And wherewithal shall the contents of a lean purse last longest?" Lo! your bicycle. It is assumed for present purposes that you own and ride a wheel. Your modesty has constrained you to escape the notoriety, now becoming painful, of those who do not use the noiseless steed. You have learned to rejoice, though at first with fear and trembling, in a locomotor which more than doubles your pastoral achievement, and enables you easily to touch two extremes of your parish in the same afternoon.

But a "tour"—has it never dawned upon you that more extended routes were open to you? No? Then listen to a bit of recent experience.

But stay! If you happen to be a "scorcher," clerical or lay, go no further with me. These lines are written for modest, moderate bicyclists, who have never aspired to a "century" and whose wheels occasionally "wobble," and who secretly retain a bit of their first timorousness and envy the fearless ease of a twelve-year-old child on the rudest apology for a bicycle.

Your preparations. The simplest possible—easy, flexible shoes, knickerbockers and stout hose, a plain belt, an outing shirt and a light cap, which a sudden breeze will not leave some rods behind you, and you are properly attired for your journey. A double "carrier" on your handle bar will hold two parcels, one containing as few personal effects as you can persuade yourself to take, the other your repair kit, for if you are wise you will cling to the tools and materials, few and simple, for mending punctures or creeping tires, having previously learned from some repairer just how to resuscitate an expiring inner tube. Over all strap your coat. Note the reading of your cyclometer and you are off. Ah! What exhilaration! Was ever a morning so perfect? What a sense of freedom! How the cares of your parish, like its houses, glide behind you!

But what is this? A soft, sandy bit of road? Loose stones and rough ruts? Yes; you are now on a tour, and you must be ready for every variety of highway. Where shall you go? Follow your leader, that is, the track of the bicycle that next preceded you, for wherever you go in central New England you will see that some wheelman has been before you. But that side track—twelve, eight, four inches wide, between bushes on one side and deep sand on the other—are you to venture there, between Scylla and Charybdis? Yes; you never dared such a deed before, but you go at it because you must, and you are soon amazed at the exceedingly narrow path which your wheels really need. Go slow, but keep going, and meditate upon the resemblance between successful wheeling and the perseverance of the saints, remembering that you will fall neither from grace nor a bicycle if you only keep up the forward movement. Rejoice, moreover, in the cheering truth that bad bits of road are short, and smooth stretches speedily follow, in whose enjoyment there comes instant oblivion to past roughnesses. Now we leave behind the hills of central Massachusetts and speed down the Quabong Valley toward Springfield. Here is a hill before you. Do not be too ambitious at the beginning of your journey, but rest yourself by a dismount and slow walk; it will put new life into the push of your pedals at the summit.

Soon a glance into your road-book—furnished by the L. A. W.—tells you of nine miles of hard road ahead. Here is the railroad close at hand; a train due in twenty minutes will take you and your wheel past the bad bit of highway for the sum of thirty-one cents. Be prudent instead of proud and you will be rewarded tomorrow morning.

Leave the cars and speed on toward the Connecticut valley. What makes your wheel go so hard? It is the head wind, stiffening every moment. Here is a noble pine; throw yourself upon the fragrant needles and rejoice in the refreshment and comfort yourself for aching limbs by the reflection that the best medicine is more of the same toil.

Now the roads improve; the welcome advertising mileboards tell of the lessening distance; high noon and a lunch stand appear together, and despite the prospects of dinner not far away you drain one, two, three glasses of cool milk and forget that bad half-hour when you meditated hiring a hay-cart for your further transportation.

One o'clock, Springfield. On its smooth streets and beneath its noble trees you glide; a friend's hospitable home opens to you; sponge bath and rub-down and a fresh outing-shirt from your grip make you presentable for the dinner table, and a half-hour's nap afterward leaves you ready for your onward journey up the loveliest of valleys, along roads which rival those of the old Roman empire, while the breezes which have been buffeting you now push you northward toward your distant goal, the halls of old Dartmouth and a twenty-year class reunion.

Sunset and Hatfield's elms! Who can ever see this combination and forget it? Pedal slowly along the quiet street. Yonder is the hotel, where luxuries are lacking but comforts abound, and a night's hospitality will make but a slight item upon your expense account. What is that bell? Prayer meeting? Yes, and it summons you, weary and lame as you are. Go and enjoy a luxury of which you are always trying to rob your own people, a back seat, and make return for the spiritual feast of the hour, on the theme of "God's works in nature," by your heartiest utterance of thanks for what the day has brought you.

A June morning, a cloudless sky and a straight level stretch of miles to the northward—whose pulses could keep from throbbing at such a prospect? An unfenced highway through the meadows, your pedal dashing the dew from the buttercups as you glide along the narrow side path, which has now lost all terrors for you. The birds sing in every bush, chattering squirrels slip out almost from under your wheels, "man goeth forth unto his toil," and now and then you exultantly glide by some slowly jogging horse, and you pity the travelers who must rely on such out-dated means of progress. Sugar Loaf looms before you, and now glides swiftly back as a mile of State highway leads you into South Deerfield; soon old Deerfield tempts your loitering progress, and all too soon the loveliest of Massachusetts valleys is past and Greenfield's plateau is before you—sixteen miles in eighty minutes!

And now good-by to level stretches. By this time your heroism is stirred and you are ready for sterner tasks. Now strike north for Vermont's hills and valleys. Now your pathway is up and down, and as confidence grows you speed down the slight declines and rejoice to keep your momentum up the opposite grades, and soon learn the joy of a "coast" down the longer hills, with one foot cautiously controlling your front wheel.

But a bicyclist's pen, alas! glides almost as swiftly as his wheel, and is far less readily stopped, save by the editor's blue pencil. What shall we say further? Only this: you will never know the value of your bicycle till you have made it your comrade for some tour, reaching over three or four days, and covering some scores of miles of such marvelous scenery as many a portion of our land can offer. The charm of bicycling is the completeness and swiftness with which view follows view and the endless variety of experience. If one is content to take time, to have a flexible program, to allow one day out of every four for rest or delays, such a vacation foretaste as this may well lead to a long feast of rich and profitable pleasure.

## On the Continent of Europe

### Significant Events and Conditions

**An Ominous Decision.** A recent decision in Bavaria as to the children of mixed marriages, that is, where one of the parents is a Romanist and the other a Protestant, is creating considerable dissatisfaction. Hitherto it has been understood that where no prenuptial agreement exists daughters follow the religion of their mother and sons that of the father. The court now rules that where one of the parents after marriage changes the faith cherished prior to marriage the change shall affect the children also, that is, if a Protestant mother becomes a Roman Catholic her daughters, even if they have been baptized and confirmed as Protestants, shall be regarded as Catholics. The complaint is that children are not protected in the faith in which they were baptized till old enough to decide for themselves as to the faith they will cherish. It will now be necessary that an agreement as to the religion of children be made prior to marriage, which shall take into account any possible change of faith on the part of either parent.

**Pastors and the Social Movement.** Conservative papers begin to speak of the national social movement led by Pastor Naumann as if it were losing its hold on the people. The chief reason of its predicted failure is the sympathy which Mr. Naumann has with Mr. Bebel, the leader of the Social Democrats. And yet there has been no union between them, nor has Mr. Bebel been willing to accept the aid of Pastor Naumann in any of his political ambitions or methods of social reform. But the well-known hostility of the Social Democrats to the government, their constant criticisms of it and their attitude toward the recent festival in honor of William I., whom both government and the people have determined to call "the Great," cannot fail to weaken the hold on the public of any one who is even suspected of sympathy with them. It is still a burning question as to the position which pastors shall take with reference to the social movements. The opinion seems to be becoming general that pastors should confine their efforts chiefly to their own parishes, and should not attempt to discuss the needs of other parishes or seek to exert any authority outside the limits of that section of the empire for which they are personally responsible. It is not probable that efforts to improve social conditions in one's own parish will meet with any serious objection on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities. It is said that if each pastor will only do his duty there will be no need of efforts like those which Pastor Naumann advocates.

**Growth of Protestantism in Vienna.** At present the number of Protestants in Vienna is about 50,000. Poor as most of them are, the majority of them being from Germany, they have naturally appealed to their friends in Germany for aid. This from the first has been granted, and so generously have the emperor of Germany and many of the princes of that land responded that the corner stone of a new Lutheran church, a structure which will cost hardly less than \$125,000, has been laid. Three churches will then serve the Protestant population of Vienna, which is now thoroughly respected and honored.

**A Notable Structure Burned.** In this connection may be mentioned the recent burning of the Kreuzkirche (the Church of the Cross) in Dresden in February. This was one of the oldest Protestant churches in the city and one of the largest in the empire and would seat 4,500 persons. It was originally the chapel of a convent, and received its name in 1236 from a piece of the true cross which the wife of Henry the Illustrious furnished it. It became a place of Protestant worship in 1453. During the siege of the city by the Prussians in 1760 it was completely destroyed by fire,

and was not rebuilt till 1792. Its tower was nearly 300 feet high (96 m.). The bell weighed 10,000 pounds. Few who have visited Dresden can have forgotten this magnificent edifice, or the immense audiences which often gathered within its walls. It is hoped that the work of restoration will proceed rapidly.

**A Startling Record.** Official reports show that the number of marriages in France decreased from 286,662 in 1894 to 282,918 in 1895, the number of births from 855,388 to 834,173, while the deaths increased from 815,629 to 851,986. Notwithstanding the encouragement which the government has given to marriage, in only nine departments of the country has there been any increase in the number of births. The average mortality throughout France is 22.4 in every thousand. Throughout the country there are 100 deaths to every ninety-eight births.

**A Reaction Toward the Old Testament.** Texts from the Old Testament are selected less frequently in Germany than many desire. The portions of Scripture furnished by the ecclesiastical authorities from which pastors are required to choose their texts are rarely taken from the Old Testament. The theory is that the New Testament has supplanted the Old Testament, and that criticism has cast doubts upon its historicity. But critics themselves are now asking that the Old Testament be restored to a place of honor in the church service, that wise use be made of the writings of the prophets, of the Psalms and of edifying passages in the historical books, in order that the people may see that the purpose of criticism is not to destroy but to build up. Another reason why texts should be frequently chosen from the Old Testament is that the common people may understand something of the conditions which surrounded the Saviour when he came into the world, may learn what the Jews were in their range of thought, in their prevailing ideas and their aspirations. This is only one of the many signs which meet one in Germany of an earnest purpose to instruct the people in the entire Bible and to preach the gospel in its simplicity and power. As a result of this new movement, and in part because of the example set by royalty, attendance at church has greatly increased within the past decade. Christian activity has also increased, not only in regular parish work but in home and foreign missionary service.

**Training Native Converts.** The mission schools in the German colonies have become a great power. At the beginning of last year there were in these colonies 279 schools all but fifty-three of them sustained by the gifts of evangelical German Christians. Since 1884 more than \$1,125,000 have been spent upon them. They are of four grades, the lowest, in which reading and writing with religion are taught, elementary schools, intermediate schools, in which in addition to what are termed common branches at least one European language is taught, and high schools, or the seminary, in which natives are trained for the best work of which they are capable. These schools have been of untold benefit to the colonies. Inasmuch as the government has as yet done nothing for education in them, it is quite natural that it should now be asked to make some provision for their support in the way of grants, as England, Holland and even Spain have done for schools in their colonies. The policy of the German Government has been to follow the settlers rather than to lead and to do no more for them than is necessary for their protection. But the managers of missionary work think the time has come when government may reasonably be asked to share in the expense of educating children born in the colonies.

No man can hold God's hand tightly unless he holds his brother's warmly.—Rev. C. E. Jefferson.



## The Home

### A CHILDLIKE MOTHER

My child is lying on my knees;  
The signs of heaven she reads;  
My face is all the heaven she sees—  
Is all the heaven she needs.

And she is well, yea, bathed in bliss,  
If heaven is in my face;  
Behind it all is tenderness,  
And truthfulness and grace.

I mean her well so earnestly,  
Unchanged in changing mood;  
My life would go without a sigh  
To bring her something good.

I also am a child, and I  
Am ignorant and weak;  
I gaze upon the starry sky,  
And then I must not speak,

For all behind the starry sky,  
Behind the world so broad,  
Behind men's hearts and souls doth lie  
The infinite of God.

If true to her, though troubled sore,  
I cannot choose but be;  
Thou, who art peace for evermore,  
Art very true to me.

If I am low and sinful, bring  
More love where need is rife;  
Thou knowest what an awful thing  
It is to be a life.

Hast thou not wisdom to enwrap  
My waywardness about,  
In doubting safety on the lap  
Of love that knows no doubt?

Lo! Lord, I sit in thy wide space,  
My child upon my knee;  
She looketh up into my face,  
And I look up to thee.

—George MacDonald.

Mt. Holyoke College announces a new elective planned for those who intend to enter journalism, which is to include one or two lectures by an experienced journalist. There is undoubtedly a growing number of women who support themselves by newspaper work, but we hope this course will not be commended to college girls as the equivalent of a newspaper apprenticeship. Given the right material, it is possible to teach girls to think clearly and express themselves in simple and forcible English during their college course, though it is not done as often as we might wish. But success in newspaper work means more than this. It means alert and wide-seeing eyes, an insatiable craving for accurate knowledge and a habit of thinking of the life of the world not merely as a series of unrelated facts, but as a great organism in which each fact stands related to many others and more remotely to all. If the college course as a whole does not lay this foundation of intellectual method and teach this attitude toward life, no single course can possibly do it, and the apprenticeship of the office cannot be dispensed with even then.

The paper-covered novel has its rivals in a class of books not generally regarded as summer literature. It has become fashionable even among frequenters of piazzas to read volumes on parliamentary law, social problems or monetary standards. Women's clubs furnish, directly or indirectly, the incentive to all this literary activity. One of the strongest of such organizations in New York city, for example, in announcing its program for the coming season, has out-

lined for its members a preparatory course of summer reading on socialism and political economy. In a more general way study in the club during the winter stimulates reading in vacation along special lines for which busy women had no leisure then. Summer is the only time when many persons can bring a fresh mind and undivided attention to a bit of "solid reading," and we believe it will do them no harm. It is bad policy, however, to utilize every moment of the precious resting time. The passion for book knowledge and intellectual amusement is carried too far when it is deemed necessary to establish a branch library or reading-room in a city park—a plan under consideration by the Free Library Association of Brooklyn. Why not let the public rest tired eyes and worn nerves in such a place? If there must be amusement, encourage them to find it in the observation of nature or human nature.

### THE RESTFULNESS OF CHRISTIANITY

BY REV FRANK R. SHIPMAN

"At any rate, Drummond did justice to that restfulness of Christianity which lies behind its spiritual sharpness and searchingness."—W. Robertson Nicoll on Professor Drummond.

Christianity a gospel of rest! We had almost forgotten it. To us it has been a gospel of work, a call to energy, a shining-armed disturber of our tents of ease. Its heroes have been home missionaries (as they ought to have been, God bless them!)—home missionaries covering nine stations at once; its saints have fallen by the way with nervous prostration. Half-unconsciously we have imaged a Jesus of our own, feverishly wandering over the footpaths of Galilee and Judea, exerting himself to the limit of strength to "work while it is day." The ideal is not hard to realize after a certain overcoming of fleshly inertia. The Christian conscience re-enforces inherited Yankee activity, as oil re-enforces flame. We like to work, we are unhappy when we have nothing to do. "The Christianity of America," a sage Japanese Christian said to me once, "shouts, 'do! do!' all the time."

It is probable that most of the readers of this article can remember how they first became acquainted with the Christian's peace. If, as is also likely, they were young people at the time, they had not been really "heavy laden" hitherto, but yet did they not feel a calm, strong gladness when they had entered the service for which they had been sent into the world, and had enlisted under a leadership that was to endure forever and ever?

A beautiful story is told in the life of Horace Bushnell which illustrates this first natural restfulness of our Christianity. A young girl of fine intelligence and instincts, but not at that time religious, had been invited to tea by Mrs. Bushnell. She had accepted with considerable misgivings lest the evening should be made the occasion of such exhortations as were then too commonly the only subject of ministerial intercourse with the unconverted. To her great relief, however, the time was spent in a pleasant way, free from all remarks of a personal nature. Mr. Bushnell, of course, saw her safely home when the evening was over, and as the night was one of brilliant starlight the talk on the way was naturally of astronomy and of the law-abiding order of the universe. He spoke eloquently of the great harmony of the spheres and of the

perfect manner in which each little star fulfilled its destiny and swung in the divine order of its orbit.

"Sarah," he said, turning to her with a winning smile, "I want to see you in your place." No other word turned the suggestion into a homily and her quick intelligence was thrilled and won by a thought which seemed, in that quiet hour, to have dropped upon her from the skies.

She was not the first, nor was she the last, whose pulse has thrilled into solemn joy with the thought of being in her "place." All the elements of "life and peace" are herein contained, to be brought out later into clearer consciousness by the blessedness of their indwelling and sometimes by their absence, by the wisdom of prayer and by conflicts with old habits of thought and feeling and action. Our "place" is to toil and trust, and the peace of Christ is the fruit of these in combination. Just because, in these busy days, we remember to toil better than we do to trust we so often lose the peace.

"Two things only can make life go wrong and painfully with us—when we suffer or suspect misdirection and feebleness in the energies of love and duty within us, or in the providence of the world without us." From these Christ delivers us by a summons to mingled activity and quiet faith. Often there is no fault to find with the hard work that this wage-earner, that minister, yonder Sunday school teacher do, but their reaping is followed by no harvest, and they grow skeptical of God's care. The trouble is, they do not use the faith-key that would unlock his care. They are like Christian and Hopeful in Doubting Castle in that respect. It is a touching and wonderful thought that God risks his reputation with us by conditioning his gifts on our faith.

In the great battles for peace men often win. It is in the petty, daily skirmishes that we lose. We call upon God to say to the agony, "Be still," but we do not think we need him in life's "feverish ways," as if fever was not a sign of disease. Lately a friend allowed me to see a transverse section of her daily life, which is outwardly enviable for its earnest power and yet tranquillity. "Every minute is full, and it's only 'Christ in me' that keeps me from great weariness and impatience. My life is such a mix—letters, business, housework, callers, company, church work, charitable work. My sister fits us to dresses, and we make them and sew till we get nervous, and then we have a prayer and praise meeting. Each day I must get a quiet time for waiting on God, that he may speak to me and fill me with his Holy Spirit."

Hers is just the common existence—laborious and heavy laden, not with much but with many things that miss God's smoothing touch because they do not seem important enough to be taken to him; but my friend does not so misjudge the trivial round, and does not so disbelieve in God. "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole—the whole—was leavened." Let us mingle the Christian's trust with our Christian toil and then we shall know the Christian's rest to his soul.

Luther said that he could not get along with less than two hours of prayer each day, and I have heard a living doctor of divinity say in relation thereto that the type of religion has changed, meaning that

it has changed in the direction of a more vital sense of God and a greater economy of time. And yet Luther accomplished a good deal, and it is a question if American Christianity would not "do" more if it would take more time to reflect and to feel and to pray.

It is not easy to come under the yoke which makes all else easy. Christ's perfect rest arose from his perfect love and consequent self sacrifice of himself to God's will in everything. So long as our submission to God's will is imperfect, of course our rest will be imperfect. Now a certain rough and ready callousness to fate one may obtain in the preoccupation of work, but a true and confiding submission is won only in quietness and with the head bowed. There is a restfulness in Christianity, "but," says Christ, "come unto me and get it."

Another truth in this connection is that prayer and trust simplify our understanding of our duties, and so bring a further peace. I have still in my mind's eye those American Christians who possess what Lowell called "that terrible conscience of ours." When this takes its own way one duty looks as large as another. Care after care is added to the burden, and few of them die and none are resigned. How disastrous the result is, particularly to the peace of women with their lives of fragments and details!

A warm and protected home, full of variety and color, is such a beautiful thing on earth that one hesitates to lay finger on one petal of the flower. It is true, however, that making home happy may be carried too far. Too much time may be spent in drawing the silken curtains to keep out the chill and the night. Too much nervous energy may be poured into entertaining those guests who will invite us in return—a practice that Christ did not consider worthy of encomium. And thus it happens that many women first suspect, and then realize for a season, that they are misdirecting their energies of love, and finally nervousness and invalidism result. Some of us, in our refined Christian society, need to remember that the duty of making happy people happier is not imperative. The saints who have nervous prostration are martyrs, but the saints who do not have it glorify God better and longer.

If we look to Christ he will show us what not to do, and many of us greatly need to know that. He will show us, very likely, rising out of many of the wasting, frittering occupations which we thought were duties, one simple, constant, hard work. So much harder, and therefore bracing, heroic, and therefore resting. If our Christianity is crying today, "Peace, peace," and yet there is no peace, the fault is not with the gospel. "Come unto me and I will give you—rest." He is the same Christ that ever he was, and still the key of promise in his disciple's bosom should open the prison door. I have written to suggest how each of us in his own way may use it.

Every effort to bring joy into the lives of the pale, sad-eyed children in city slums deserves notice. A society called the Children's Guild of Play is connected with one of the social settlements in London. The little ones in the noisy, crowded neighborhood are sorely in need of lessons in innocent enjoyment, and it is believed that they are benefited not only physically but even intellectually and morally by being taught how to play.

## HELEN PARKER'S COUNTRY WEEKS

PART II.

BY SARA B. HOWLAND

"Everything good is on the highway."—Emerson.

The Blossoms were all sitting at the breakfast table on Wednesday morning. They had finished their fruit course, fresh raspberries and cream; there were muffins as light as a puff, and now Mrs. Blossom was cooking the scrambled eggs over the alcohol lamp in a bright little "spider," whence they would issue as savory as if made in the most elegant of chafing dishes.

Helen stirred the coffee in her forget-me-not cup, and absently tasted it before she remembered the sugar.

"Mr. Blossom," she said, abruptly, "I want you to make your plans to start with Rose tomorrow morning for Springfield, to be gone one week." Great astonishment depicted on all faces. "You must take the little chaise and old Prince and drive through all those beautiful woods as slowly as you like, only planning to get to some pleasant town every night. You must leave all the children here." Deep gloom manifested by the two, and Buddie opens his mouth to roar, when arrested by Helen's next words. "I shall stay and take care of them, and we will have picnics and make molasses candy every day." Smiles dawn and Buddie exclaims, "Goody, goody."

Mrs. Blossom begins to speak, Helen checks her. "Now, Rose, just wait until you hear my plan before you object. I know just what you do for the children, and I will watch them like a two-headed Janus. I can sterilize the baby's milk as well as you can. I know that peppermint will stop colic; there is Dewee On Children in the bookcase and a whole row of *Babyhoods*. Dr. Whitcomb lives around the corner; I can get Martha Price to stay with me nights and of course I could telegraph. O Rose, do go! You never have been off alone since you were married, for you told me so yourself, and I know that you would come back all made over, as I am now after one week of rest."

"But Helen, you darling child, we do not want to go and leave you right in the midst of your visit. I never heard of anything so absurd as to let our invited guest take care of the family while we go off gallivanting! You are a dear, unselfish girl to think of it, but we could never consent."

"Do convince her," said Helen, appealingly, turning to Mr. Blossom. "You know that I mean it, that I should enjoy it, because I love the children and like to be with them, and that if I could feel that Rose was happy and resting I should be content though they stood on their heads and played circus and menagerie every minute. If I could do just this one little thing for you and Rose it would make me happier than anything I know."

Mr. Blossom turned to his wife, who had jumped from her chair and gone around the table to hug her obstinate visitor in order to hide the tell tale tears in her own eyes, and said, "Let Helen have her way, little mother. Let her have the joy of being a friend, which is the sweetest of all things. It will be restful for us to go away together. It will be like a second honeymoon, and, for my part, I thank her heartily for giving me a week of the exclusive society of the dearest little woman in the world."

"There, it is settled! Jupiter nods,"

cried Helen, triumphantly, while her cheeks glowed with pleasure at Mr. Blossom's words. "Now we must fly around, for you are to be ready to start early tomorrow morning."

Sure enough, the buggy stood at the gate at seven o'clock Thursday morning. A valise packed with changes of raiment was pushed under the seat, and a half dozen books were tucked under the cushions. Helen came back laughing when she went to put in the basket of lunch. "I thought you people were going to enjoy each other's society, and here you have taken six books to read in one short week."

"O, but we feel happier to have them," exclaimed both at once. "We shall read a little and we cannot tell now just what we shall want, so it is better to take a variety."

Mrs. Blossom was just ready to step into the carriage, looking as sweet as possible in a fresh linen waist, with white collar and cuffs and a becoming white sailor hat, when she ran back and kissed all the children again.

"It is a great responsibility for you, Helen, and I do not know but I am tempting Providence," said she, her heart falling at the last moment. "Remember that the ipecac bottle is on the third shelf in the china closet, beside the Squibb's Mixture, and the fever thermometer is in my top bureau drawer."

"Yes, you precious little mother. Don't worry, for I will never leave your babies a moment, and I will do the very best I can."

They drove slowly away, the children waving their small handkerchiefs as long as they could be seen, and the baby throwing such charming little kisses with her tiny fingers that Mrs. Blossom felt herself an unnatural mother ever to think of leaving home, and visions of convulsions and croup and choking with thimbles danced before her eyes.

Mr. Blossom saw her troubled face and bending over said, quickly: "It's we two, it's we two, happy side by side, just as we were ten years ago this month. I wonder if you will be homesick now with 'only just me' as Buddie says?"

Rose smiled and slipped her hand into his, resolving to leave behind every bit of worry and be as much as possible like the merry little bride of that other well-remembered journey.

There never was a lovelier week, no, not even for those who are seeing their first honeymoon. What can the joy of the fondest lovers be in comparison with that tenderness, that deep understanding, which only long years of married life can bring? The early days had seemed perfect while they were being lived, for the Blossoms had begun their married life with plenty of love and trust in each other, and more than that the steadfast purpose that never a cloud of misunderstanding should be allowed to come between them. Now, after years of life together, each knew the other perfectly, and there was an abiding comfort in their love that comes only to those who receive it from a Heavenly Friend, the one who teaches us all to love in the most perfect way.

Could anything be more beautiful than, with cares of parish and home left behind, to drive slowly through the rarest of woods and by the riverside, turning down some bypath to swing their hammocks, where they read or talked or slept, pausing in the college and seminary town to walk about the campus, to look over the libraries and



museums and to call upon old friends and teachers?

In these days they had plenty of time to talk over their past life, and Mr. Blossom reveled in memories of college and reminiscences of "the fellows," to all of which Rose was never tired of listening. They went over all the sweet days when they first met, and each was deeply grateful for having been delivered from certain ones of the other sex who, perhaps, might have succeeded in entangling them if they had not been rescued by one another and saved from everlasting unhappiness.

There were times when they found some rare thought brought out by a hitherto unnoticed verse in their Greek Testament, and times when they felt their hearts beat with new inspiration as they realized the joy and beauty of life, the blessedness of service, and the sweetness of sacrifice for those we love. One day, after a long talk about the joys that had come to them, their happy home, hosts of friends and blessed opportunities to help others, they knelt, hand in hand, away off in the dim woods, and thanked God for it all, asking that from their own sunny present they might shed light on many a darkened pathway.

It was five o'clock when they turned into Main Street of Lakewood on Thursday afternoon, and the nearer they approached the parsonage the more the familiar thoughts came rushing back. Mr. Blossom wondered if any of the church members had been taken sick or died since they heard, and if the collection for foreign missions had been forgotten on Sunday. Rose remembered that there was a well in the next yard about which she had not cautioned Helen, and thought that if one of the children should have fallen in there her lovely outing would be as nothing.

But no! There they all were on the side piazza, and in a moment a roar as of the bulls of Bashan ascended on the summer air, as the "dauntless three" rushed down the street, to be all taken into the buggy and borne in triumph the remaining steps of the way. Helen and Pink were at the gate, and never did a baby look sweeter, in a dress like her name, one that was not in the Blossom wardrobe when the travelers departed.

There was not time for anything but the most general conversation until after meeting, when the children were asleep and Rose and Helen had settled down in the confessional to talk it over.

"The week has really been easier than I expected," began Helen. "The children have been remarkably good, on the whole, though I confess there have been moments, moments only, Rose, when I did not consider life to be 'one grand, sweet song.' One was when Rob fell out of the apple-tree—I had seen him looking at pictures on the piazza not two minutes before—and in the instant before I could reach him I did penance for all my sins of overconfidence in regard to my ability to take care of children. But he was not hurt at all, and only tore his waist, which I mended with a thankful heart. Then Bud sat down in a pail of water after he was all dressed for Sunday school, and I had to change his clothes 'from turret to foundation stone.' How could I have thought he would slip out of the back door, when I left him studying his verse like a little cherub? The baby cried quite hard one evening, but I gave her my watch to bite and she soon quieted down,

and did you see that she cut a new tooth while you were gone?"

"She does not usually have gold watches to cut them on," laughed Rose. "I should think she would stop crying. You have done nobly, you blessed child. Angels could do no more. To think that you even got time to make that lovely dimity for Pink! I believe you are destined to marry a widower with ten children!"

"However long thou walkest solitary, The hour of heaven shall come—the Man appear!"

"Don't, Rose," said Helen, blushing. "I am not altruistic enough to carry on the 'struggle for others' more than one week at a time, but I am happy when I think that all has ended so delightfully and you have had your little vacation."

"I shall be a better mother all the year," answered Rose. "You have helped me in more ways than you will ever know, and over and over, in the midst of my happy journey, I thanked and loved you in my heart."

"I am thankful, too," said Helen, as she gave Mrs. Blossom's hand a tighter pressure, "most of all because I have learned that the world is a very different place if viewed through Rose-colored spectacles!"

#### A SUMMER OUTING CLASS FOR CHILDREN

BY FRANCES J. DELANO

Now is the time to form summer outing classes. The leaves are fresh and green, the birds are still singing, there are shells along the shore and the woods and fields are constantly bringing forth fresh flowers. Now nature has reached the heart of her sweet story, let us invite the children and lead the way across the fields, along the shore and into the woods.

There are many parents who really dread the summer vacation. "My children run wild," said one anxious mother to me early last spring. "There is nothing special for them to do, and by the end of the season they are fairly demoralized." Others told the same story of children intoxicated by the "summer's lease." So I planned my outing class and I am glad to relate our experiences for the benefit of any who may be interested.

Three mornings a week from nine to twelve we would

Wander away and away  
With nature, the dear old nurse.

We began our rambles the first week in July. I had twelve followers, varying in age from six to thirteen. Most of them paid a trifling sum to join the class. Each child carried a lunch and a tablet with pencil attached.

Our first day we spent on the shore investigating starfishes. After lunch I related to them the story of Perseus and Andromeda. The next time we went to the cove and made a delightful study of crabs. When the little ones became tired I read to them out of Water Babies. Another morning we took up our quarters under an oak in a beautiful field, and there we found some specimens of calopogon, so we had orchids for our study that day, and I told them some of the wonders of cross fertilization.

Thus the time went on. Every day we asked questions which no one could answer. We heard the birds sing and marked their flight. We picked flowers and named them, we gathered shells and drew leaves on our

blocks of paper. We looked up at the sky and across the water. We noticed the way of the wind and listened to what the leaves in the woods and the waves on the shore had to say. In short, we let the "spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common," and if the children do not remember all the facts about dragon flies, lobsters, butterflies and orchids, they gained something a great deal more important.

A program for such a class might be varied in many ways. A good plan would be to assign, at the beginning of the summer, a special subject to each member of the class. Let one take shells and make a collection of them, another flowers, another butterflies, etc. At the end of the season invite the parents to a lawn party, and let the children exhibit their specimens.

Yes, it is an ideal school, and why not have a great many such? There are young women everywhere, college graduates and others, who would gladly assume charge of such a class. And every town and every summer resort abounds in children who are continually asking, "What shall I do?" "What shall I do?" It only remains for the mothers to club together and pay a fair price for a teacher.

"O," said one lady to me, "if it were only French or music, or even painting, that you taught in your class I would gladly make some sacrifice to have my child join, but just flowers and crabs and things—they can learn all that in school." Of course she missed the point altogether, and I did not attempt to explain.

She should have gone with us one day—a day so perfect that teaching was unnecessary. It was June out over the water, though it might have been July or August in the fields. We sat together on the sand, not a sound breaking the stillness save the lap, lap, lap, of the waves on the shore. I read a little from George MacDonald's Golden Key, and then the children began to talk quietly about heaven. Indeed, what other subject could they talk about? The sea and the sky were radiant with messengers therefrom. I sat where I could look into their faces, and I noticed that one little girl listened with her heart in her eyes. Was it all new to her, this that the children touched upon and the earth and the sky made clear? I watched her as her eyes wandered off over the blue waters and rested there. By and by there was a flash from her eyes into mine, and then I felt sure that in the years to come she could look back upon that hour as one of the supreme hours of her life.

And this is the aim of the outing class—to put the child where nature may have her way with him. Let nature cast her irresistible spell over him, and then, like the child in the fairy tale, he may wander the wide world over and he will not let go the scarlet thread that binds him to the Father's house.

When the foolish custom of throwing rice after a newly-married couple is carried out to such an extent as in New Britain recently it becomes positively brutal. A bride, in endeavoring to escape the stinging white grain with which her wedding guests were pelting her, fell, struck her head and lay unconscious. She recovered sufficiently to start on her wedding trip, but the whole pleasure of the journey was spoiled by a severe headache and the anxiety lest the result should be serious.

## Closet and Altar

*Be true and real in all thy sacred acts;  
remember with whom thou hast to do.*

The record of our Lord's life is full of strange, serene leisure. His Father's business was done for thirty quiet years at Nazareth. The Son of God served so long an apprenticeship of patience before his ministry began. And afterwards, when he became the vortex of eddying multitudes, he never showed a trace of hurry or excitement. Through all those crowded days of healing and controversy he never knew what it was to be feverish or flurried or distraught. —*British Weekly.*

Drop thy still dews of quietness,  
Till all our strivings cease;  
Take from our souls the strain and stress,  
And let our ordered lives confess  
The beauty of thy peace.

—*Whittier.*

All growth in the spiritual life is connected with the clearer insight into what Jesus is to us. The more we realize that Christ must be all to us and in us, the more we shall learn to live the real life of faith which, dying to self, lives wholly in Christ. The Christian life is no longer the vain struggle to live right, but the resting in Christ and finding strength in him as our life, to fight the fight and gain the victory. —*Andrew Murray.*

The effective life and the receptive life are one. No sweep of arm that does some work for God but harvests also some more of the truth of God, and sweeps it into the treasury of life. —*Joanna Baillie.*

Without an end or bound  
Thy life lies all outspread in light;  
Our lives feel all thy life around,  
Making our weakness strong, our darkness bright;  
Yet is it neither wilderness nor sea,  
But the calm gladness of a full eternity.

O thou art very meek,  
To overshadow thy creatures thus!  
Thy grandeur is the shade we seek;  
To be eternal is thy use to us.  
O God! what rest, what joy it is to me  
To lose all thought of self in thine eternity.  
—*F. W. Faber.*

Eternal One, what are our days and years but drops in the one river? They are much to us, they are as nothing to thee. Thou dwellest in eternity. From everlasting to everlasting thou art God. We are troubled by moments, we look forward to tomorrow with distress and fear; we look back and see nothing but a gaunt row of dead days looking reproachfully at us. May we not enter for one moment the sanctuary of eternity and be with thee whose years are eternal, that from thy throne we may look down on all the restlessness and folly, all the disappointment and tumult of what we call time? Thy Son, our Saviour, was always lifting our thoughts up to bigger things. He would not have us distressed; his word was: Fear not little flock; take no thought for the morrow. Lord, increase our faith. If thou wilt increase our faith thou wilt increase our strength, our insight, our patience. Thou wilt take away from us the sting and the weight of fear and fill us with the perfectness of love. These are great gifts we ask but we ask them of a great Giver. Amen.

## Tangles

*[For the leisure hour recreation of old and young. Any reader who can contribute odd and curious enigmas, etc., of a novel and interesting kind is invited to do so, addressing the Puzzle Editor of The Congregationalist.]*

### 64. CHARADE

The fierce sun flamed down upon ONE-TWO,  
The air was in zephyrless calm;  
The temperature had begun to  
Be quite unacceptable unto  
The monkey a-top of the palm;  
Nor could he avert THREE'S sharp ray, for  
His pouches would never secrete  
TWO ONE-TWO or THREE that might pay for  
The most inexpensive COMPLETE.

He must not climb down; like the weather,  
He ranged at the highest degree;  
His ancestors, ages together,  
As strong and unyielding as leather,  
Had been at the top of the tree.  
To take lower place is not looked for  
From those who would rate above ONE,  
Though risking the fate they are booked for  
Who stay out too long in the sun.

M. C. S.

### 65. ENIGMA

We were inhabitants of the far-off land of Palestine in the far-off time of the Bible. There is no record of our birth and our early life was passed in obscurity; nothing is known of it but the recorded fact that we never in those years were obliged to work. Suddenly we were called upon for a great public service, in the accomplishment of which we were forced to be separated from our little ones, for we were both mothers.

Notwithstanding our inexperience and the natural clinging to our children, we hesitated not at the call of duty, but went straight about our work, turning not aside to the right hand or to the left, guided by a power above ourselves. Men in high position left their homes to follow and behold our work. Straightforward we went, but sacred history records the cry that oft escaped our lips, wrung from the mother heart within us.

Our great work was accomplished, and then, sad to relate, amid general rejoicing we each met a violent death, never again seeing home or little ones.

S.

### 66. HOMONYM

(The same word in different meanings.)  
Great but misled, though long since dead,  
Poor bard, I think I see him now,  
As, driven by common need of bread,  
He guides his heavy, cumbrous plow.

But all the time thinks out in rhyme,  
As nature's various moods inspire;  
While in his breast his true heart PRIME  
With ardent, patriotic fire.

In tender lays he words the praise  
Of sparkling TWO and ferny dell;  
Or sings about his native braes,  
And yellow gorse and heather bell.

O, gifted THREE! though some there be  
Who for thy faults discount thy fame,  
One page of thy sweet minstrelsy  
I read, then quite forgot to blame.

MABEL P.

### 67. THE BANK TELLER'S DILEMMA

A bank teller has \$111.10 (nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars) in three money bags marked A, B and C. He remembers that he put the nickels and dimes together in bag A, but forgets whether he put the quarters in B and half-dollars in C or vice versa. He remembers that the number of coins in B is odd and exactly one-half the number of nickels, and that the number in C is exactly twice the number of dimes. If he calls reason to the aid of memory, how can he determine where the quarters and half-dollars are, respectively?

F. L. S.

### 68. QUERY

Of a celebrated novel's name a tinker once made use, In answering a farmer who had given an excuse. "I'm afraid my umbrella's not worth fixing," he had cried.  
And now, my reader, tell me what the tinker-man replied.

C. L. E.

### 69. CONCERNING AGES

1. What is the most ungovernable age? 2. The most picturesque age? 3. The wisest age? 4. The common age of a book? 5. Most noble age? 6. The common age for a canary? 7. The age of the new woman?

MATTIE W. BAKER.

### ANSWERS

59. D R A W S  
R E N E W  
A N O N A  
W E N E R  
S W A R D

60. AC, 21; CB, 17; CD, 10; AD, 15; DB, 6.  
61. May-flower.

62. 1. Republican. 2. Monarchist.

63. Scrape, crape, "Rape (of the Lock)," ape.

Recent solvers are: Millor, Middletown Springs, Vt., 56, 58; Celia Holt, Stafford Springs, Ct., 57; Edith Dickey, Olcott, Vt., 57; H. H., Sherbrooke, Ont., 57, 58; C. H. V., Salem, Mass., 55, 58; A. S. B., Kingston, Mass., 53, 57; Helen, Portsmouth, N. H., 58.

Of the above solutions of 57 one only is incorrect —270 cattle, 675 hogs, 1,920 sheep. Others doubtless profited somewhat by the caution given, although only one solver stated that his answer was the result of his first trial.

Millor believes he has discovered that 44 had no solver. He hardly expected that it would have, however, as that kind of tangle is usually hard to solve.

### IN A CITY PARK

A stretch of lawn as smooth as happiness,  
And tender green withal, and dappled o'er  
With shadows that the birches throw, unless  
A maple here and there throws shadows more.

Beyond, the houses, spires, tollings, din,  
And all that makes a cityful of sin.

And yet the sun's a-shine, and, somehow, from  
This common scene, that's trying to be fair,  
There's something rises in the city's hum,  
There's something brooding o'er the smoke  
and glare

That makes the place and time and people  
seem

A beauty and a promise and a dream.

—*Richard Burton.*

### WOMEN'S WAYS AND WORKS

It is surprising to learn from an enthusiastic kindergartner that there are 50,000 kindergartens in the United States, and that they are increasing at the rate of 10,000 a year.

Some thirty cities and towns in Ontario have adopted a curfew ordinance forbidding girls and boys under fourteen to be on the streets after 7 P. M. in the winter and after nine during the rest of the year.

Farmhouses in Carroll County, Md., are supplied with a telephone service at \$15 a year. A means of instant communication with physician, post-office and stores must make life in the country far more convenient and attractive. Probably the time will come when the housekeeper in city or country will insist upon having a telephone in her kitchen.

Miss Beulah Dix of the graduating class at Radcliffe is the first woman to carry off the Sohler prize of \$250 for the best thesis in modern literature. This is no small honor as competition is open to graduates, as well as undergraduates, of both Harvard and Radcliffe. Miss Dix's subject was The Published Collection of English and Scottish Ballads, 1765 to 1802.



## The Conversation Corner

**D**EAR CHILDREN: Do you remember two letters from two girls two weeks ago? With them came another letter, with the explanation that little Evelyn "would be greatly disappointed if her letter were not sent too." It is written with a pencil on a bit of paper, and is perhaps the first letter the little girl ever wrote. It is such a perfect specimen of a child's first attempt to write, with letters and figures turned wrong side around and bottom side up, that I have determined to print it for you—showing also the "photograph of us three little girls." Evelyn is in the middle—which is Alice and which is Elizabeth you must guess for yourselves.

Evelyn T. Boys play marbles. I'm down here. I am 5 years old. I have been to school. 2 months. [Then follows a row of curious things which D. F.'s types cannot print—I do not know whether they are butterflies or Brownies or hooks and eyes!]\* fly cat rat milk play mat let did them trot. o OoOoOO OoO oO oOOO [Of course you know these are kisses!] Ev'yn T. 01+10=209+9=18 8+8=16 7+7=146+6=12 5+5=10 4+4= 8 Evelyn 3 + 3== 62+2=4 Evelyn 1+1=2 EVELYN T.

HARTFORD, CT.

Dear Mr. Martin: I want to be a Cornerer. I am seven and a half years old and I live in Hartford. How much does a Scrap-book cost? I would like one. This money I send is for Pomiuk. I love to read about him and your cat good bye. SARAH S.

Corner Scrap-book (1897 edition) costs \$1.25. Do you want blue covers or black?

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Dear Mr. Martin: I send you a picture, which I took with a pocket kodak, of the monument to Governor Sevier, which stands in the Court House yard. It is for you to keep. I take pictures of my little sisters and my dog Jet. I have a bicycle and am training for some races. I take the *Youth's Companion* and mamma takes *The Congregationalist*, and she reads the Corner to us children Sunday afternoon. HARRY C.

Harry must be a happy and promising boy, for he takes both those papers, rides a bicycle and has a camera! That General Sevier was a brave man, and one of the founders of Tennessee. At one time he was governor of the State of Franklin. Who knows about that State? Tennessee is now celebrating its centennial in a great fair at its capital city. No doubt Harry and other Corner correspondents will attend it.

TOWNSEND, MASS.

... Will it be out of your legitimate course to ask in your Corner where information can be obtained of the early Catholic missions in California? Ever since reading *Romona* I wished to know more of them. S. M. B.

Try *Britannica* and Bancroft's history of California, and read the next letter.

FOREST GROVE, ORE.

Dear Mr. Martin: I have neglected writing to you so long that I am afraid you must have almost forgotten me, you have so many young people to remember. I send you by this mail a piece of beeswax which we dug up on the Nehalem beach. It is quite a curiosity. Though it is not known for certain, it is thought to have been brought over by a ship owned by the first Jesuit missionaries that came to the Pacific coast. The theory is that a Spanish ship was bound for some mission on the California coast, that it was driven north by a storm and wrecked on the coast of Oregon, and that the crew were murdered by the natives. The beeswax, it is thought, was intended to make candles. Some of the pieces have characters on them. I know one girl that found a piece which she sold for \$10. I know of one man that found \$200 worth. I enclose — for Pomiuk. Do you still intend to visit the Pacific? If you do you must stop at Forest Grove. HORACE T.

\* A wise friend tells me that they are three-leaved clovers!

How I wanted to join the Endeavorers on their pilgrimage across the continent! If any of our members are in the expedition—as of course they are—I hope they will write us something of the wonderful things they see. A few days ago I happened to sit at a public dinner beside a college president from your city and his account of it made me still more desirous to call upon you. The beeswax came all right and is a very interesting relic. Although so old it seems fresh and new. Have any of those characters been deciphered? Perhaps Horace can help answer S. M. B.'s question.

BRIDGEPORT, CT.

Mr. Martin; Sir: If there are any coin collectors in Connecticut, I should like to get their addresses. MISS B.

I think there are several of our members in that, as well as other States, who are making collections of coins, but I have no list of them. If any send their names I will



HERE ARE WE, SISTERS THREE

publish them or forward them to the inquirer. I have had several applications for the 1857 and 1858 cents, and have a few left, although I had a call last evening from five boys who wanted some of them. These pennies belong to the Corner Cot Fund. I have also an English crown of 1819 (the year of Queen Victoria's birth), a silver dollar of 1799, half-dollars of 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1836, and the set of Turkish coins, referred to in Corner of June 17. If any Cornerers wish these, let them write at once, or I shall turn them over to the coin buyers and the proceeds to the benevolent funds to which they belong.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Dear Mr. Martin: Though not so young as some of the readers of the Corner, I am none the less interested in it. I should like to know what information the Cornerers can give of that remarkable man, Capt. Joshua Slocum, who is on a trip around the world in a little sailboat of his own making. He started from Boston. The date of his setting out I do not know, but should like to find out. The last I heard of him he had left Samoa and reached Sydney, Australia, where he was given a great reception. But that was last summer. Capt. Slocum is an old sea captain, and was once wrecked off the coast of South America. He made a boat from the wreck, in which he and his family returned to Boston, a distance of five thousand miles. That boat is now in the Smithsonian Institute. MRS. H.

That sounds like one of the daring ventures of our old Corner skipper, Captain Myles, who has not been heard from for a long time. Is it possible that he has assumed a name so foreign to his character as Slocum, and so got to the windward of us all? If, however, there is any other such voyager, we would like to hear of his whereabouts now.

Mr. Martin

## CORNER SCRAP-BOOK

**Four-Dollar Gold Piece.** When I was a boy it was a common joke to promise a "four-dollar bill," there being no issue of that denomination. But a gold coin of that value is said to have appeared lately in Cincinnati. It was dated 1879, and had inscribed on it, United States of America, *E Pluribus Unum*, thirteen stars and the Goddess of Liberty, also this: "One Stella, 400 cents." No such coin was ever minted by the Government, and initial letters between the stars indicate a personal coinage. If any Cincinnati sees fit to send it to the Pomiuk Fund, I will sell it to the first applicant among our coin collectors!

**Bicycle Travelers.** Speaking of the lone navigator across the ocean, who knows about a gentleman and his wife and their dog Fritz, who started some weeks ago from Boston for San Francisco? They rode on a tandem bicycle and carried Fritz in a basket strapped on ahead when he was tired of running behind. Did any of our Endeavorers try that method of going to "Frisco, '97"?

**Fox and Geese.** This old game was played in Roger Williams Park, Providence, according to the papers, a long ago. The fox appeared first, having his eye on the well-fed geese in the park. But there was a new actor in the game, unknown to the ancient fox. It was a bicycle with a policeman upon it. Although Reynard turned and doubled, the bicycle gained upon him and drove him to the water. He plunged in and tried to out-swim his pursuer, but the latter exchanged his "bike" for a boat, and soon overhauled him and persuaded him to surrender—with two bullets. The name of the wheel is not given, but its proprietors ought to advertise it by such a legend as this: "This is the 'bike' that carried the 'cop' that caught the fox that chased the geese that lived in the lake," etc.

**Counting Wayside Cats.** The papers also have notice of a new game by which travelers (in the vicinity of Newburyport) amuse themselves, namely, to see who will count the largest number of cats on a given trip. The desire of victory leads to close observation, and the number of tabbies seen, even on an unfrequented road, is surprising. One gentleman reported at a farmhouse nine cats, besides several white rats and a guinea pig!

**Bicycle in the Sunday School.** The teacher asked, "Where were Tyre and Sidon?" And Johnny Sprocket held up his hand: "Please, ma'am, Tyre was where they made bicycles!"

**Hints for Vacation.** In the summer number of the London magazine "B. O. P." (which means Boy's Own Paper), edited by Dr. Grenfell's friend, Mr. Hutchinson, also editor of the *Toilers of the Deep*, a regular contributor, who adds to his name "M. D. R. N.," gives good advice to the boys about the summer:

The study of natural history combines exercise, recreation and fresh air all in one. I only want you to wander and wonder—you can't help wondering if you study the life histories of the creatures of the wilds. How infinitely better is occupation like this than "mooling" indoors, sticking up stamens that you have either bought or begged! The former makes you as hard as the heather that blooms on the bonnie hills of Scotland. I have known boys, who at fifteen or sixteen were as pale as parsnips and as thin as snipes, who were at twenty rosy and well built, simply by adopting the policy of keeping all the time in the open air. Even should you be a dweller in the city, haven't you got a bike? Well, if so, mount that and you'll soon be among green, flowery fields. . . . You'll come back as hard as scupper nails, as brown as the back of my fiddle and as brisk as a weasel. "Good-by, laddies, and happy may your summer be!"

L. M. M.

## The Sunday School

LESSON FOR JULY 25

Acts 17: 22-34

### PAUL PREACHING IN ATHENS.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

The apostle was brought to Athens by his Berean friends. He did not come there to preach, but apparently expected that the way would soon open for him to return to Macedonia and continue his work there. He was waiting in Athens for Silas and Timothy. But his mission possessed him, and would not suffer him to wait. He must preach. Here was a man who never waited for a call. It was always ringing in his ears. Wherever he set his foot he felt the same irresistible impulse—"Woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel."

The fair vision of Athens rises before me as I write. I would like to draw a picture of it, and point to the temples and statues still standing which must have influenced the great preacher as he looked on them. But I must resolutely confine my thoughts to these three things out of the many of great interest in this lesson:

I. *The audience.* Here was a multitude proud of the historic culture of their city, whose leaders pursued learning as a pastime, to whom religion was an absorbing amusement and moral earnestness only a name. Idols were everywhere. From the magnificent statue of Athene on the Acropolis to the marble images of Hermes in front of many private dwellings the multitude of gods looked from every side on the spectator. As elsewhere, so here Paul first sought Jews. But they had no such spirit as that which he had encountered in the cities where he had been laboring in former months. He reasoned with them, but they were not enough in earnest to receive his gospel or to fight it. Then he went daily into the market place and talked after the manner of Socrates, his themes being Jesus and the resurrection from the dead. Among his hearers were Stoics and Epicureans. The Stoics held that the universe was God, that matter was eternal, and that the soul, which was material, returned at death to its original elements. They believed that there was no pleasure in good and no pain in evil. The Epicureans were atheists. They held that there was no God, that all things came by chance or fate, and that the soul was composed of the same atoms as the universe into which it was resolved at death. To them pleasure was the only good and pain the only evil. Both these sects recognized idols as gods, though the Stoics regarded them as minor representations of the universe, and the Epicureans as phantoms of the popular mind. They claimed to be philosophers, and some of them were judges in the supreme court of Athens, known as the Areopagus. Its duties were in part to supervise and protect the national religion. To this court the philosophers conducted Paul, that he might there explain his doctrines, which seemed to them curious and interesting. They applied to him a word of Athenian slang, which meant that he was retailing other men's ideas without knowing what they were. The place to which they took him was probably not Mars' Hill. It may have been some open building in the market place.

II. *The sermon.* No more wonderful address than this is to be found in all the records of Paul's preaching, nor any better adapted to his hearers. Luke gives only the brief outline of about 250 words. But the arguments were evidently so expanded that his hearers could understand his message, and one of the judges was converted by it. Paul's outline presents:

1. His doctrine of God. He complimented his hearers by telling them that they gave great attention to religion [v. 22]. He referred to a God whom they worshiped without a name, and proposed to give to that unknown God the name and character of the supreme Being whom he sought to lead them to worship. Paul closely followed in this model

address the first revelation of God to men in the first chapters of Genesis. He told them that this unknown God was the Creator of the universe [v. 24; Gen. 1: 1-27]; the Preserver of all life [v. 25; Gen. 1: 28-30]; the Lawgiver [v. 30; Gen. 2: 16, 17]; the Judge [v. 31; Gen. 3: 14-19]; and the Father [vs. 28, 29; Gen. 3: 15]. It is along these lines that Jesus himself revealed God. But Jesus began with those to whom God was already known in all these forms, and made him near and vivid to their moral natures [Mark 1: 14, 15]. These facts are the alphabet of revealed religion.

2. Paul's doctrine of man. He told his hearers that all mankind sprang from one source and were of one race; that different nations did not have gods limited to their own territory, but that one supreme God had set the bounds of the habitation of them all [v. 26]; that this one race were all the children of God [v. 28]; that they were able to know God even from the revelation of himself in nature [v. 27]; that they were all under moral obligation to obey his law [vs. 29, 30]; and that they were all immortal beings, whose future was to be determined by the awards of Christ as their judge. The evidence of this last great truth lay in the fact of the resurrection of Christ from the dead.

III. *The effect of the sermon.* We may naturally infer that if Paul had continued his discourse he would have completed his teaching by setting forth the doctrine of salvation. But the Athenians were already wearied. Not always can the eloquent and even the inspired preacher command the attention of his hearers. The fault in this instance was not in the speaker, whose spirit was stirred within him [v. 16], nor in the sermon, which contained a wealth of truth concerning God and man and human duty and divine rewards. The fault was in the shallowness and conceit of the hearers, whose spiritual natures were dead. They had no interest in a future life. The court seems to have adjourned without formality when that subject was reached. Some laughed at the speaker. Others, more polite, promised him an audience at some future time.

Yet the effort had not been in vain. A few believed his word. Among them were a member of the court and a woman who was probably a foreigner of dissolute life. To the others also he had brought a message of measureless significance. The judgment scene which he pictured to them, suggested by the court in the midst of which he stood, was certain to become a reality, when their easy dismissal of it from their minds would be remembered and when their own final destinies would be determined. No true prophet of God ever preaches without results.

### THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING

Topic, July 18-24. The Folly of Distrust. Luke 12: 22-32; Rom. 8: 31-39; Eph. 3: 14-21.

If God is for us. If Christ died. If he lives and rules.

[See prayer meeting editorial.]

### BIOGRAPHICAL

REV. SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY, D. D.

The mention of Dr. Halliday's name inevitably suggests Henry Ward Beecher, with whom he was associated for twenty years at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. Though he performed some of the best work of his life in this capacity, he was not without qualities of originality, as his formation of the Beecher Memorial Church soon after Mr. Beecher's death proves. He was born in Morristown, N. J., June 5, 1812, and at eighteen years of age established at the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, New York, what is considered to be the second Sunday school infant class in the country. He did considerable service as a visitor and evangelist among the poor, from which occupation, in 1869, Mr. Beecher called him to relieve himself of a considerable part of the routine work. Upon Dr. Abbott's accession to the pulpit of Plymouth Church Mr. Halliday retired. He died in Orange, N. J., July 2.

If you cannot get Cleveland's baking powder at your grocer's, will you kindly drop us a postal giving us his name.

We will send you a cook book for your trouble.

Our interests are mutual; you want the best baking powder, and we want you to have it.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co.,  
81 Fulton Street, New York.

698a



## The Woman

who lives at a distance from shopping centers is often at a loss how to obtain the best household articles without a trip to the city; you can stay at home and obtain

SILVER

# ELECTRO SILICON

POLISH

Drop us a line with 15 cents in stamps or currency and a box comes to you promptly. "Uncle Sam" is our messenger and he will find you wherever you live.

A trial quantity by the same messenger costs nothing. It's unlike any other silver polish. Leading grocers sell it.

The Electro Silicon Company, New York, N. Y.



"Open your mouth, shut your eyes  
And I'll give you something to make you wise."

If you would be wise in candy wisdom and know the delicious flavor of the best confections made, get

## WHITMAN'S

SUPER EXTRA

### Chocolates and Confections

Sold everywhere. Ask for them.

WHITMAN'S INSTANTANEOUS CHOCOLATE is perfect in flavor and quality, delicious and healthful. Made instantly with boiling water.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.



## Literature

## BOOK REVIEWS

DR. HURST'S HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The seventh volume of the Library of Biblical and Theological Literature, edited by Drs. G. R. Crooks and G. F. Hurst, is volume first of a *History of the Christian Church*, by Dr. Hurst. For many years the author has been in active service, not merely as a preacher and bishop but also as a lecturer to theological students, and the substance of this book is that of a series of lectures delivered to successive classes of students from 1871 to 1880. The material of the lectures, however, has served merely as a foundation for the present volume. It has been altered somewhat in respect to proportion and sometimes in respect to treatment and even substance. The outcome is a history elaborate and comprehensive, yet so arranged and written as to deal mainly with salient features of Christian history, and to put the whole helpfully into a strikingly inclusive and enriching bird's-eye view of the subject.

This first volume covers the period of the early and mediæval church and comes down to the beginning of the Reformation. Dr. Hurst is noticeably successful in compressing a great deal of important matter into small compass. For example, he treats of the Mohammedan body in only some fifteen pages, but the four chapters which these pages include furnish a statement of the principles and other characteristics of Mohammedanism which is quite enough for the author's purpose. Such episodes as the rise of early Christianity in England and the difficulty of adopting a convincing theory as to how Christianity reached Great Britain in the first place is wisely and clearly recognized. The positiveness of some of the Episcopal historians is quite unwarranted. The chapters which make up the discussion of the second period of the ancient church, the patristic age, are good examples of terse, intelligent and successful theological definition and discussion for everyday readers.

The style of the book is uniformly clear and vigorous. The author carries his readers along with sympathy and interest, yet the work is plainly and even conspicuously that of a scholar, and one who understands both the need and the method of popularizing his learning. A second volume is expected to appear before long, completing the work, which then undoubtedly will take rank among standard histories for general use. A feature of the publication which deserves special commendation is the list of general works bearing upon the topics of many of the chapters which are published by themselves. A few maps also increase its usefulness. [Eaton & Mains. \$5 00]

## RELIGIOUS

The one thing to commend in Amos K. Fiske's *Myths of Israel* [Macmillan. \$1.50] is the style, which is simple and readable. The substance is of the thinnest texture—a jumble of radical criticism from Ewald down. The main positions have been made familiar by such books as Kuenen's *Religion of Israel* and Bacon's *Genesis of Genesis*. They were also popularized in a scholarly way in that almost forgotten work—*The Bible for Learners*. What our time needs in Biblical criticism is two things: first, the freshest and strongest thought

from the clearest and ablest thinkers of all schools; and, secondly, patience to wait until the results of such thought can be unified. The most amusing thing about Mr. Fiske's book is its assertion that candid scholars are generally agreed on the positions he takes. This is Erocles' vein.

To explain the prominence of the sexual passion in religious belief and worship, especially during the earlier history of the human race, is the purpose of *The God Idea of the Ancients* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.25], by Eliza B. Gamble. Although her study has been conducted and is here outlined from the point of view of the philosophical scientist, it is not altogether savory, and portions of the book are pervaded by an atmosphere of distaste for Christianity which we deplore. The volume will not interest many except specialists, and we doubt if its positions find much approval among them. Its premises seem too few and indefinite and its conclusions too sweeping. That a degraded moral conception of religion has characterized certain peoples in the past is true. But the evidence here offered that this conception was much older and more general than has commonly been supposed is not sufficient.

*The Story of Jonah in the Light of Higher Criticism* [Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50 cents] is a sermon by Prof. L. T. Townsend developed into a little volume. It presents the conservative position in regard to the book of Jonah, the argument for the substantially literal truthfulness of the narrative as contained in the Old Testament and as naturally understood by any uncritical reader. Those who have not given careful attention to the subject will be surprised to learn what a powerful argument, scientifically constructed and ably supported, Professor Townsend is able to make in behalf of its contention. It is a very keen and vigorous piece of work.

*The Better Way, a Book for Simple Helps for Moments of Need* [60 cents], by W. H. Wheeler, seems to be a volume of the monthly numbers of a little paper entitled *The Better Way*, published at Grinnell, Io., and contains various practical suggestions adapted to be helpful to the moral and spiritual, as well as the social and domestic, life.—*The History of the 75th Anniversary of the Trinitarian Congregational Church in Taunton, Mass.*, is issued in a neat and tasteful pamphlet. The honorable and useful record of this influential church is told in these pages briefly and effectively.

## STORIES

*In Buff and Blue* [Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25], by G. B. Rodney, is another Revolutionary tale, and, although in some respects it is not so carefully wrought out as some of its predecessors, it nevertheless is a bright and vivacious story, in which the military spirit of the Continental patriots is well exhibited, while the sufferings which they are often compelled to undergo is indicated with equal cleverness. A thread of romance is interwoven with the narrative of war and politics, and many bright and beautiful passages make the reader less critical of its undeniable occasional crudenesses. On the whole, it is a delightful book.

From the same publishers comes *Captain Shays, a Populist of 1786* [125], by G. R. R. Rivers. This is a little later in point of time, and the scene is in our own Massachusetts. The grievances which led so many of the people to defy the govern-

ment and even to rebel openly were very sore and hard to be borne, not unlike those which harass some in these our modern days, but severer than most men have to put up with at present. The author has made a successful study of the public feeling and of its outbreak in the famous "Shays's Rebellion," and his book is graphic, entertaining, historically truthful, and exceedingly successful in holding an even balance between the claims and the attractions of the opposed parties of the times. It is a capital example of the historical novel.

*A Rose of Yesterday* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.25] is Mr. Marion Crawford's most recent tale, and is one of his lighter and less carefully studied pieces of work; yet it is strong in the presentation of the two leading characters, and the brief and unexciting course of events is so managed as to introduce one to much which possesses exceedingly vivid interest, so that the moral, as well as the literary, proportions of things are well maintained. It is written with the author's customary mastery of his art, and it does him credit, although it will hardly be one of the more popular of his stories. It is hardly enough of a book to become notable except for the charm of its construction.

*Mr. Peters* [Harper & Bros. \$1.50] is by Riccardo Stephens. It points the moral somewhat at length, and not overcarefully, that retribution walks at the heels of ill-used opportunity, and although sometimes he walks long before revealing his presence it is quite safe to assume that sooner or later he will manifest himself, even though he take one more or less unaware. The book is decidedly interesting, in something of the mild detective story manner, although it is by no means a specimen of literature of this sort.

*Arnaud's Masterpiece* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25] is a romance of the Pyrenees by W. C. Larned. It is a charming little story, a sort of an idyl, in which love and sorrow kindle the artistic fire which makes achievements possible, and it tells the story of endeavor and success. It is a tale of nature and also of human nature in their simple but striking and beautiful moods, and the impression left is wholesome and uplifting.

*The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock* [Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents] is by Thomas Nelson Page, and is not a new story. It is very readable, however, and somewhat touching. The old gentleman with the black stock is, after all, only a sort of minor hero, but the two or three occasions in which he, so to speak, broke into the life of the hero and heroine end by leaving them in a mutual relation which he has helped to create, and which to all concerned is eminently delightful.

*Bobbo and Other Fancies* [Harper & Bros. \$1.50], by Thomas Wharton, is a collection of four short stories and a number of poems to which his friend, Owen Wister, has furnished a touching introduction, for Mr. Wharton is dead and this volume embodies his literary remains. His portrait, that of one possessed of striking face and personality, is the frontispiece of the book. His poetry is light in quality, yet not without an underlying seriousness, and some of the poems come out of the author's heart. It is a little book which will make many friends and admirers for its departed author.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*The Massachusetts Year Book* [F. S. Blanchard & Co. \$1.75] is in its third year.

This volume is nearly 100 pages larger than that of last year, and though no particular changes have been made it is a better book in some respects than ever before. It contains the statistics of all sorts which citizens of our State need to know about their home, and it is one of those important and convenient works of reference which after one has had it a little while who has occasion to need information about Massachusetts wonders how he ever got along without it.

*Die Journalisten* [American Book Co. 35 cents] is Gustav Freytag's comedy in four acts, edited for school use by Dr. J. N. Johnson. It is called by the Germans the best example of their comedy. It is well gotten up.

In the School Classic series we also have at hand the fifth book of *Xenophon's Anabasis* [Ginn & Co. 45 cents], edited by A. G. Rolfe. It is a neat, tasteful and convenient little book.

#### JULY MAGAZINES

The *International Journal of Ethics* [\$2.50] opens with a striking paper by Mr. F. J. Stimson on The Ethical Side of the Free Silver Campaign. He points out that the South and West have suffered no such ethical deterioration as has been assumed by many, but are dealing with two or three problems, one world-wide, the others novel and peculiar to their time and locality, and that confidence in their ultimate loyalty to sound principles of morals and finance is well-grounded. When the Higher Criticism Has Done Its Work is the title of another prominent paper by Thomas Davidson, which forecasts a religion which will retain all that was valuable in the old creeds, but will treat religion and morals as essentially one, and form an ethical and religious foundation upon which all men can finally agree. The Treatment of Prisoners and The Place of Pleasure in a System of Ethics are two of the other topics discussed, and the late Professor Wallace is the subject of a short but interesting paper. The book reviews, as usual, form a very prominent feature of this publication, and they are richly worth careful consideration.

In the *Bibliotheca Sacra* [\$3.00] the Tell-El-Armana letters are the subject of a second paper by Prof. J. M. P. Metcalf. Other papers of importance are the Cosmogony of Genesis and Its Reconcilers, by Prof. Henry Morton, a concluding article; Further Studies of the Bloody Sweat of Our Lord, by Dr. W. W. Keen; Joseph as a Statesman, by the Hon. James Monroe; How to Promote the Study of Greek, by Prof. H. A. Scamp; and The Improved Homes for Wage-Earners, by Rev. Dr. J. G. Johnson. The number exhibits more variety and timeliness than used to characterize it, and its departments of all sorts are rewarding to the scholar.

The *Christian Quarterly* [\$2.00] has two papers of special significance: one The Transcendent Value of Theological Studies, by Dr. G. C. Lorimer; the other, Religion as a Social Force, by Prof. R. T. Ely. The paper on Arminius and the Dutch Calvinists, by D. G. Porter, is also of more than ordinary interest. —The *Homiletic Review* [\$3.00] offers its usual quality and variety of material adapted to help preachers. —In *The Quiver* [\$1.50] the queen receives a good deal of attention, very naturally, and the larger part of the contents have been suggested or influenced by the occurrence

of the royal anniversaries which all the British world has been celebrating.

*Scribner's* [\$3.00] opens with one of its collegiate papers, dealing in this instance with Yale. It is finely illustrated and a thoroughly delightful paper. Judge H. E. Howland is its author. No man is more in touch with the life of the university, both graduate and under-graduate, than Judge Howland, and the college world in general, not to speak of Yale in particular, will enjoy the paper. Walter Crane's contribution about the late William Morris and Lord Dufferin's about John Cabot are striking biographical sketches, each of them illustrated, and each dealing with its different, but important, theme very effectively. Mr. Gibson's sixth paper on London and the fifth article in the series on The Conduct of Great Businesses are engrossing, and Whist Fads, by Cavendish, will find many interested readers. The number is very pleasing from cover to cover.

Another Account of Sheridan's Ride, by Gen. C. A. Forsythe, is the leading article in *Harper's* [\$4.00]. Mr. Du Maurier's The Martian is concluded. The second part of Mr. T. P. O'Connor's The Celebrities of the House of Commons gives portraits of the best-known parliamentary celebrities. The first part of a new novel, by W. T. Smedley, entitled The Kentuckians, appears, as well as the first part of a paper on The Century's Progress in Physics, by Dr. H. S. Williams. Capt. James Parker, U. S. A., discusses The Military Academy as an Element in the System of National Defense, and there are stories, poems and critical studies, the whole making the number equal to its best predecessors.

*The Pall Mall Magazine* [\$3.00] has for a frontispiece a picture of the queen at the age of eleven, and several papers discuss, in one form or another, the contrast between the beginning of the royal reign and things as they are at present. Mr. Stevenson's story goes on with unabated interest, and the unity and diversity of the publication with its peculiar atmosphere and tone are finely sustained.

The Making of the Nation, by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, leads off in the *Atlantic* [\$4.00], and the author discusses with acuteness some of the present problems which threaten us as a people. Turning from politics to literature, the letters which passed between John Sterling and R. W. Emerson, which are edited by E. W. Emerson, and which accompany a short sketch of Sterling, are charming letters and are skillfully interwoven into a narrative. Mr. E. L. Godkin goes back to politics in his paper The Decline of Legislatures. It is an acute and suggestive study. Mr. A. F. Sanborn's article, on The Future of Rural New England, also deserves a careful reading and will do lasting good.

In *Lippincott's* [\$3.00] the complete story is A Mountain Moloch, by Daffield Osborne. Among the contributors of the shorter articles, which treat on a wide variety of themes, are Clinton Scollard, Oscar Herzberg and Dr. F. E. Clark. —*St. Nicholas* [\$3.00], as is natural, devotes considerable attention to military and naval material, some of it historical, some of it modern, all of it excellent. Of course the queen in her childhood receives a certain amount of notice, and the pictures fully sustain their usual exalted reputation. —*Cassell's Family Magazine* [\$1.50] is well supplied with light and readable material, yet not of a trivial character.

It answers admirably the purposes of families which seek a trusty publication at a low price.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* [\$3.00] makes brevity and variety leading aims. It draws its material from a large range of skilled authorship, and its pictures are abundant and well executed. This, too, is well suited for a popular household publication. —The *Review of Reviews* [\$2.50] signalizes the completion of its fifteenth volume by prefixing to its title the words The American Monthly. Dr. Shaw's editorial announcing this change indicates that special emphasis is hereafter to be laid on the new words in the title, and that in time most of its readers will come to refer to the periodical as The American Monthly. The change portends no difference in the character and scope of the magazine. It may add dignity and distinctiveness, in which qualities, however, it has never been lacking since its start. There is nothing like it now in the broad field of current periodicals, and it is so good month in and month out that we do not see how it can ever have a successful rival. —*The Magazine of Art* [\$3.50] opens with a paper on The Exhibition of the Royal Academy in London this year; and there is also a paper about the collection of Mr. W. Cuthbert Quilter, M. P. Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens is the rising artist who has his turn this month, and the miscellaneous departments are admirably filled. —*The Bookman* [\$2.00] is growing more and more into the likeness of a literary magazine of the highest class, one more purely literary than most of its rivals, and surpassed by none in the diversity and aptness of its contents. We value it more highly from month to month.

#### NOTES

—The Arena has absorbed *The American Magazine of Civics*.

—The forthcoming life of Tennyson by his son will be brought out in this country by the Macmillan Co.

—The *Bookman* accuses *Cosmopolis*, which calls itself an international magazine, of never having published a line by an American writer.

—The jubilee has had one unexpected result in London. Fewer books have been taken out during the last month by the patrons of Mudie's famous circulating library than ever before in the same period of time.

—"Maxwell Gray," author of *The Silence of Dean Maitland*, which Bishop Phillips Brooks once said was the most interesting novel which he ever had read, is a Miss M. G. Tuttle, most of whose life has been spent at Newport in the Isle of Wight, where her father was a physician. She now lives at Richmond Hill.

—Apparently Mr. Macmonnies's statue, The Bacchante, his offer of which to the Boston Public Library finally was withdrawn by him in view of the public remonstrances, now is causing almost as energetic a discussion in New York, where he has offered it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The report that the trustees have accepted it already is denied.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK

H. L. Hastings. Boston.  
ATHEISM AND ARITHMETIC. By H. L. Hastings. pp. 63.  
G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.  
AN AMERICAN EMPEROR. By Louis Tracy. pp. 424. \$1.75.  
HANNIBAL. By W. O. Morris. Edited by Evelyn Abbott. pp. 376. \$1.50.  
BASES OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF: HISTORIC AND IDEAL. By Prof. C. M. Tyler, D. D. pp. 273. \$1.50.  
D. Appleton & Co. New York.  
THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE QUEEN. By a Member of the Royal Household. pp. 306. \$1.50.



July 1897

EQUALITY. By Edward Bellamy. pp. 412. \$1.25.  
INSECT LIFE. By Prof. J. H. Comstock. pp. 349.  
\$2.50.

Fleming H. Revell Co. New York.  
STRATEGIC POINTS IN THE WORLD'S CONQUEST.  
By J. R. Mott. pp. 218. \$1.00.  
WAITING ON GOD. By Rev. Andrew Murray. pp.  
151. 50 cents.

American Book Co. New York.  
FRAGMENTS OF ROMAN SATIRE. Selected by Prof.  
E. T. Merrill. pp. 178. 75 cents.  
STORIES FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. Selected  
and edited by M. Clarke. pp. 271. 60 cents.

Harper & Brothers. New York.  
THE MARTIAN. By George du Maurier. pp. 477.  
\$1.75.

Christian Literature Co. New York.  
THE HICKSITE QUAKERS AND THEIR DOCTRINES.  
By J. M. De Garmo, Ph. D. pp. 157.

Gratz College. Philadelphia.  
PUBLICATIONS OF THE GRATZ COLLEGE: VOL. I.  
By M. A. Dropsie and others. pp. 204.

Open Court Publishing Co. Chicago.  
THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANCIENT INDIA. By Prof.  
Richard Garbe. pp. 89. 50 cents.

## PAPER COVERS

American Book Co. New York.  
THE NEW SYSTEM OF FREEHAND WRITING: Semi-  
vertical Edition. Parts 1-5.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.  
MADAME DE STAEL. By Elbert Hubbard. pp. 36.  
10 cents.

New Talmud Publishing Co. New York.  
NEW EDITION OF THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD. Vol.  
IV. By M. L. Rookinton. pp. 84. \$2.50.

## MAGAZINES

JUDE. FORTNIGHTLY.—CHARITIES REVIEW.  
JULY. OPEN BUREAU.—JOURNAL OF HYGIENE AND  
HERALD OF HEALTH.—ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN  
ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.  
—CHAUTAUQUAN.—MUSICAL RECORD.—ART  
ANATEUR.—BOOK BUYER.—MCLURE'S.—INTER-  
NATIONAL.—CENTURY.—NEW ENGLAND.—CHAP-  
BOOK.—SUNDAY.—GOOD WORDS.—TEMPLE.—OUR  
ANIMAL FRIENDS.—TREASURY.—BOOK NEWS.—  
POPULAR SCIENCE.

THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN  
FEDERATION AT NORTHFIELD

"The recent federation of Christian students of the Occident and Orient for the evangelization of the world marks the beginning of a new epoch in the conquest of the world for Christ." So wrote Count Bernstorff two months ago. Within two weeks this federation, embracing ten national unions of the college Y. M. C. A., held its first convention at Northfield. There were 600 delegates present from twenty-seven races or nations, representing a student body of 600,000 and a Christian student brotherhood of 55,000, a splendid demonstration of the unity and homogeneity of students in all lands. John R. Mott, chief agent in the formation of the federation, presided and handled the army of delegates like a general.

The regular Northfield Students' Conference is always interesting, but the prominent part taken by the foreign delegates gave this one a unique impressiveness. Night after night on the famous grass-covered knoll called Round-top, the panorama of one and another section of the college world was stretched before us. First China spoke through Mr. Ding, picturesque in language as in dress, and through Robert R. Gailley, formerly center-rush of Princeton's team, now to become a college secretary for China. Then Japan was represented by President Ibuka of the Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo, chairman of the national committee Y. M. C. A. His remarks were thoughtfully and elegantly expressed. Concerning Hawaii he said that Japan would never take the initiative in a war with the United States. President Ibuka will remain in America a few months in the hope of promoting interest in the Christianization of Japan, especially by removing the misunderstandings which have been at once the cause and the result of mission board troubles.

Great Britain, the Continent and the English colonies were each in turn brought under the search light. A strong plea was made for the thousands of tempted students and miners of the South African diamond fields. Within six months over 300 students have been converted there, but the work requires extension. Moreover, South Africa is the base of operations for Central Africa. Two men spoke for the continent of India, "the rudder of Asia," one a converted Mohammedan, the other a worker among students in Poonah, Robert P.

Wilder, Princeton, '86, who is now here to enlist recruits for the land of his birth and his love.

Work among students of missionary lands is making such strides that suitable men cannot be found to man it. Four American college men will sail within a few months to devote their lives to such work. W. H. Sallmon, Yale, '94, has only recently sailed to take charge of the college work of Australasia.

July 1 was a red letter day. Sixty representatives out of every tribe and nation went on a pilgrimage to Mt. Hermon School, the birthplace of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Four men, Messrs. Mott, Wishard, Wilder and Morse, who had been present at that first student conference in 1886, gave reminiscences appropriate to the occasion. Then all present ascended the hill where the natural rock crest is being leveled for the foundations of a new chapel, and there, with fervent prayers in Pentecostal tongues, the pilgrims one after another dedicated not only the chapel but their own lives to become parts of that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

A supplementary conference of federation delegates proper, to the number of sixty, was held, July 6-8, at another spot sacred in missionary history—Williamstown of haystack fame. Of the other features of the conference at Northfield the platform meetings, the Bible and mission classes and the sports deserve brief mention.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke gave a masterly address on Taking Christ Out of the Bible. Dr. Alexander McKenzie gave a farewell address before leaving for Europe, his theme being "Use what you know, not what you don't know." Dr. Schauffer's expositions of Biblical books and his pictures of rescue mission work thrilled every man. Of all the stirring addresses none surpassed the closing one by Mr. Moody on The Word and the Work, especially as illustrated in "that little tent-maker, Paul." Professor Bosworth of Oberlin taught the Life of Christ, Mr. L. W. Messer of Chicago trained the personal workers and Rev. H. P. Beach conducted the missionary institute. The afternoons were entirely devoted to recreation, and to crown all there was a demonstration in the tabernacle that surpassed the combined excellencies of a Chinese theater and a Mardi Gras.

One session was a delightful surprise to almost every one, the financial. The college work of the United States was presented and an offering was called for, and so thoroughly did the spirit of prayer and praise prevail that it became an hour of thanksgiving and worship. Three thousand dollars were subscribed, which, added to the amounts pledged by the Western and Southern conferences, makes \$5,500 from the colleges of United States and Canada, a substantial evidence that they both appreciate and desire to be partners in this work of winning college men for Christ.

G. M. F.

## IN AND AROUND BOSTON

## A Patriotic and Temperance Measure

Rev. William H. Davis, D. D., pastor of the Eliot Church, Newton, preached on the Sunday before July 4 from the text, "Who passing through the valley of Baca maketh a well." As a practical comment, an offering was made by his congregation, July 4, in the interest of patriotism, temperance and brotherly kindness. Money was given to provide a fountain of cool water for the thirsty and shadeless district about the Shawmut Chapel, 642 Harrison Avenue, Boston. A young lady connected with the congregation will also provide a dog trough. This practical temperance measure might well be imitated by churches or by individuals for other needy districts in Boston.

## Once a Hindoo, Now a Christian

Not every turbaned Oriental that visits our American cities declares himself loyal to

Christ. We have seen attempts to mix Christianity with heathenism, we have seen heathenism exalted above Christianity, and we have even seen a heathen assuming the attitude of the proselyting missionary and going home to report the wholesale conversion of Americans. It is therefore a relief and pleasure to welcome Dr. Ramachandrayya, who was once a Hindu priest and is now a Christian missionary. He has lately been graduated from the Baltimore Medical College and he visits Boston in company with the Baptist missionary, Rev. G. N. Thomassen, who knew him in India and who induced him to come to this country.

Set over against Swami Vivekananda's arrogant Vedantism, Dr. Ramachandrayya's conversion is significant. He is a Brahman of the highest caste, a university man and a learned Sanskrit scholar, a living refutation to the charge that the missionaries can reach only the lowest classes in India. The study of comparative religions led him to embrace Christianity. He sounded Hinduism to its depths, studied Buddhism in its original sources, and after rejecting both as unable to answer the needs of his own spiritual life he turned to Christianity, as taught in the missions, for light. He found in the character of Jesus a starting point for the study of his religion. He became convinced of the truth of Christianity and declared himself a follower of Christ.

Dr. Ramachandrayya told the story of his conversion in Tremont Temple last week. Making the Temple his headquarters, he has undertaken a lecturing campaign in Boston and vicinity, speaking on The Religions of the World, Theosophy and Its Errors, Christianity as Viewed by a Brahman, and kindred themes. He speaks perfect English and is a brilliant lecturer.

## Quick Time to Liverpool

For rapid transit across the Atlantic Boston need no longer depend upon the fleet steamers sailing from New York. The Canada of the Dominion Line left Boston, Saturday, July 3, and reached Liverpool on the following Saturday, the actual time between the ports being six days and twenty-two hours. She carried 236 first cabin passengers as well as the United States mails.

## Last Sunday in Boston

Most of the city pastors have already left for their vacations and of our own men the only one on duty Sunday, in the city proper, was Dr. Gordon, who preached once at the Old South. The supply at Park Street was Rev. T. B. McLeod, D. D. Dr. Reuben Thomas sailed a fortnight ago for his usual summer sojourn in England, and his assistant, Rev. O. D. Sewall, is preaching at Harvard Church, Brookline, both morning and evening. At the Leyden Church Rev. H. G. Hale preached for the last time until Sept. 5, services being suspended through the summer.

Three ministers who figured prominently in the city several years ago were heard by many of their old congregations. Dr. O. P. Gifford of Chicago had large audiences morning and evening at the Commonwealth Avenue Baptist Church, where he is to be through this month. The Tremont Temple congregation heard Dr. E. J. Haynes, who for many years was pastor there. At the People's Temple Dr. L. A. Banks of Brooklyn officiated.

When a country minister of the old-fashioned, scholarly type, who has served his State so faithfully as statistical secretary of the General Association as has Samuel L. Gerould of Hollis, N. H., gets a D. D. every one who knows him will say that his *alma mater*, Dartmouth has made a meritorious award. Surely some of the able and unselfish men who spend their lives in ministering to rural folk are as entitled to recognition as is the man who invents a new stroke in boating, or who gives a few thousand dollars to a university.

## Our Readers' Forum

How to Escape the Results of a Council Lacking a Quorum—A Point on the Receiving of Church Members—Reasons for Changing the Week of Prayer Dates—The Whitsunday Story Explained

### RELIEF IN CALLING COUNCILS

Two years ago I attended an installing council called by a church on an island on the Maine coast. The churches invited lay many miles apart and at considerable distances from the inviting church, yet they were all of the vicinage and nearest churches. When the roll was called it was found that there were present only two of the nine or ten churches invited together with two gentlemen, one the secretary of the State missionary society. According to a strict interpretation of our polity there remained but one thing to do—to announce to the church that owing to a lack of a quorum we should be unable to proceed, and then go home. This, however, we did not do. On the contrary, we did just what, under like circumstances, has often been done before, what the published rules and general custom of Congregationalism do not sanction—we referred the question to the members of the church there present, and at their request proceeded to the examination, and later to the installation, of the candidate.

This action was taken in opposition to positions laid down in *The Congregationalist* Jan. 3, 1895, as follows:

The brethren assembled without a quorum are not a council, and cannot be made such by any act of the church. Every church which sent its delegates sent them upon the basis of the common law of Congregationalism, which is, without the slightest question, that a quorum is necessary before the assembled delegates can proceed to anything but an informal organization. Those delegates violate their duty to their churches, and usurp authority, if they venture to act without a quorum. The inviting church has no authority to set aside this principle. It and the delegates assembled cannot act until authority shall be obtained from the invited churches themselves. This may cause delay, requiring a new council, or adjourning till a quorum can be obtained. But delay is better than trampling upon principle. . . . We will not dwell upon the legal aspects of this innovation, but we must earnestly suggest to our churches not to run the evident risks of such a proceeding.

According to this statement, then, the delegates of the council referred to above—a quorum not being present—violated their duty to their churches, usurped authority and their action was a trampling upon principle; and there were legal risks in such a procedure. The one thing lacking was authority from the invited churches to proceed with only a minority present.

One need not quarrel with these principles as stated, since they are undoubtedly a correct presentation of Congregationalism. They represent the general practice of our churches. But something may be said in defense of the action of this and similar councils. While the usage above described is well-nigh universal, yet there have been numerous exceptions. These exceptions have not invalidated the ministerial standing of the person thus ordained, and it is believed that, if custom were to be the deciding factor, such proceeding would not before the courts nullify the supposed contract between pastor and people. The spirit of fellowship needs toning up, but in many cases there is no reason to expect that a second invitation would result in a more adequate representation than responded to the first. The churches have been properly notified, the weather is all that could be wished, but distance or unlooked-for obstacles may have hindered the coming of a majority of the churches invited.

In order to meet conditions like those described in the foregoing instance—and in widely scattered churches they are not infrequently found—with a view also to conform to the requirements of our polity, the following addition at the close of the letter missive is proposed:

And we respectfully request that you would adopt a vote agreeing that such churches and individuals as may be present in council under this invitation may be authorized to proceed with the work for which the council is called, and that you will transmit this vote at once to our church.

This plan was proposed to Dr. Quint two years ago and received his approval. In his letter to the writer he said: "Your suggestion as to the letter missive which proposes an entirely novel method seems to me to furnish a relief. If the church should put into the letter a request that the invited church accept the letter with the agreement that such churches and persons as may be present shall be empowered to act, and if a majority of the churches so invited notify the inviting church to that effect, I do not see why the whole difficulty may not be taken away. These churches which are not represented would not be even constructively present, but their action would preserve the whole doctrine of fellowship. . . . If the council, when assembled, has enough of such authorizations, in addition to actual representatives, to make a majority of the churches, I do not see why it could not proceed." After outlining the proposed additional statement of the letter missive as given above, he adds: "Perhaps you can make the statement better, but I think the substance would answer. This new idea is your own."

This change in the letter missive for the cases under consideration has the merit of being in harmony with the sentence in the editorial quoted from *The Congregationalist*: "It and the delegates assembled cannot act until authority shall be obtained from the invited churches." Since the necessary authority has been obtained in advance, the action of the delegates assembled, if a minority, may be in accord with the principles of Congregationalism.

A number of councils have already been held in Maine which were constituted by letter missive after this fashion. That the plan does not tend toward laxity of fellowship may be seen by the fact that in one council held in June of the past year delegates were present all of whom had traveled by carriage or steamer an average of more than thirty miles each, and a large majority of the churches of the conference were represented. This plan is heartily commended to those churches which are in need of the relief thus offered.

Bangor Seminary.

C. A. BECKWITH.

### HOW SHALL IT BE INTERPRETED

What is the meaning and purpose in the Council Manual's form for reception of members of that part of the covenant with the church which says, "And now accepting, according to the measure of your understanding of it, the system of truth held by the churches of our faith and order"? I suppose that the system of truth held by the churches is to be found in the statements of doctrine which precede. But what is the meaning of the qualifying clause, "according to the measure of your understanding of it"? Is it intended for those persons who for some reason, perhaps youth, are not able to grasp the meaning of the system? Does it mean, "so far forth as you understand it"? Or is it intended for persons whose ideas vary in some points from the statements of doctrine, i. e., does it mean, "accepting it as you understand it"?

In the first case I do not see the need of any acceptance clause at all; a person of immature growth would rather be confused than helped by it. In the second it seems to weaken the acceptance, as people's understanding of truths differ so widely. Inasmuch, however, as the assent is made, not to a creed, nor to the state-

ments of doctrine, but to the system of doctrine or truth, I judge that some such meaning is intended. What is the general understanding of the clause?

C. E. H.

[This clause is doubtless designed to meet the cases both of young people who have never thought deeply on religious matters and of those older persons certain to be found in every community who are so conscientious that they hesitate to affirm a syllable more than they are sure that they believe. We do not see that in either case the assent to the doctrinal statement is any less genuine or hearty.—EDITORS.]

### PUT THE WEEK OF PRAYER IN OCTOBER

For many reasons the time in which the Week of Prayer is now held is unreasonable. The period of renewed activity in our churches corresponds more with the early months of autumn than it does with this week in mid-winter. This would be the natural season for the reconsecration of the church, whereas the week in early January is an arbitrary time. It is a decidedly inconvenient season for the merchants of our congregations. They are then taking account of stock. It is decidedly inconvenient because of increased sickness in the community. The children seem to be unusually afflicted with particular diseases, and this necessitates the absence from services of anxious parents. There is an unusual predominance of influenza and pneumonia.

Another grave reason against the present time is the decreased attendance of the elderly members of the congregation. The inclemency of the weather and the dangerous walking and numerous ills which fasten themselves upon the aged at that season keep them away when they, more than all others, are longing to be present. The withdrawal of their active testimony and prayers is a serious detriment to the spiritual power of the services. This is also the season when all sorts of institutions, ecclesiastical and secular, are busied with annual meetings. These all make a break, and sometimes a serious one, in the attendance upon the prayer meetings. Many who are responsible for such organizations have their minds preoccupied with plans for the new year, for getting out of debt, for increasing the revenue, for enlarging their efficiency. Such thoughts are detrimental to spiritual worship. We may urge that Christians should lay aside such considerations. But the world is not ideal.

The final, and perhaps strongest, reason against using early January for the Week of Prayer is found in the state of the weather during that season. In the journals of the Signal Service Bureau of Boston I have gathered some helpful observations on this point. During the past ten years, 1887-1896, inclusive, the weather for the week, beginning with the first Sunday in January (Week of Prayer), has been as follows: Of the seventy days during those ten years thirteen were snowy, eight were rainy and on nine days there were both snow and rain. Sixteen of these days were cloudy, and twenty-four, or about one-third, were clear. But on five of these twenty-four clear days there were high gales, so dangerous that vessels were warned not to put to sea. On four the temperature was down to zero. So that nine out of the twenty-four clear days were uncomfortable in one regard or another. During the Week of Prayer in 1888, 1890 and 1895 there was but one clear day in the week, in other years there were two, and in 1887 there were four, but the temperature during that week was very low. To sum up, it appears that during the Week of Prayer for the last ten years only twenty-four days out of the seventy



were clear, and that of these nine were either windy or intensely cold and rendered inconvenient by ice or snow upon the walks. That season in which we can be assured of only one day in the five being positively pleasant and agreeable surely does not seem like a fit season in which to hold the Week of Prayer.

It may be interesting to learn the results of observations with regard to other seasons. During the first week of November twenty-two per cent. of the days are stormy. The first week in October is stormier, owing, doubtless, to the yet lingering influence of the equinoctial. But the middle of October, as far as natural conditions are concerned, is by far the pleasantest season of the year. During seven years in which records are to be found there were only six rainy days, and these were drizzly, none of them severely stormy. During four of these years there was no rain whatever, and in no year were there more than two rainy days in the week. For my part, I should heartily recommend our churches to use their influence to appoint the Week of Prayer at such a season as this. It is a time when there is the least sickness, when outward conditions would not debar the elderly from attendance, and when the business, professional and social community would be more at liberty in the evening.

Elyria, O.

W. E. CADMUS.

#### IT WAS A GOOD STORY BUT NOT WELL FOUNDED IN FACT

So much has been made of the mistake of two Congregational ministers in a Western Massachusetts town in anticipating Whitsunday by a week that in the interest of truth, at whatever cost to the gayety of various brethren of diverse sects, a word of correction may be suffered. It is very certain that the eminent college president referred to in *The Congregationalist* of June 10 is well able at any time to answer for his remarks at vespers service or elsewhere. And it is equally certain that in the sermon he heard on the morning of Memorial Day there was no reference to the church festival whatever. The theme of that sermon was Imagination and Inspiration, and an illustration was borrowed from the events and sacrifices of the war. The Scripture lesson was chosen from Acts 2, a part of which is the epistle appointed for Whitsunday in the Episcopal prayer-book. But that fact was not then in the preacher's mind, neither had he considered whether Whitsunday was anywhere in the neighborhood at that time. If the rest of the story is no more substantial than this it may possibly "have leave to withdraw."

#### A WESTERN INAUGURATION

AT TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The celebration of the thirty-second Commencement at Washburn College on June 16 brought to its close one of the most successful years in its history. The attendance has been twenty per cent. greater than in any previous year, and the graduating class was the largest ever sent out. There has been a noticeable increase in the strength and spirit with which the work of teaching has been done, and this found its fitting expression in the enthusiasm of Commencement week. The baccalaureate sermon by Pres. George M. Herrick was an earnest setting forth of the duties of Christian citizenship. The address before the graduating class by Rev. Michael Burnham, D.D., of St. Louis, on The Higher Education of Woman, was one of eloquence and power.

The most significant event of the week was the inauguration, on Monday evening, of President Herrick. He has already seen a year of active service, but had not before this formally assumed his office.

The college to which President Herrick comes has had an honorable history under the careful guidance for twenty-five years of the retiring president, Dr. Peter McVicar,

whose presence at the Commencement exercises was a benediction. It is scarcely more than a quarter of a century since he took the presidency, when it had but one small building, few students, little land and no endowment. Now there are six large and well-equipped buildings, many students and an endowment in money, lands and buildings amounting to about \$250,000. There has been in recent years a steady growth in the direction of the educational work of the college, and cordial relations have been established between it and the churches and people of the State. The marked increase in the number of students, notwithstanding the difficulties under which the State has suffered for the last five years, is the best evidence of the position which the college now occupies in the public esteem. Indeed the problem now pressing is how to provide adequately for this constantly increasing number of students so as to give them a fair equivalent for the education to be obtained at the older colleges. So far as it has been able in the past the



PRESIDENT GEORGE M. HERRICK

college has set for itself high standards, and its teachers, trained in the Eastern schools, have given themselves unsparingly to the maintenance of these standards. The demand which is now being made is not only larger but more intelligent than in the past, so that the standards which have been adopted from choice must now be maintained from necessity. The future interests of such a college, in a community so thoroughly in need of the highest and best education as Kansas, calls for the highest degree of ability and consecration on the part of its officers and for large helpfulness on the part of its friends.

President Herrick in his inaugural address outlined the present policy of the institution, putting himself in line with its past history and looking forward with courage and trust to the future. The students, past and present, of the college, its friends and all who know the great possibilities for good that surround it cherish the spirit of earnest desire that the wisdom and courage which have so far made his work successful will be multiplied, and that strength and assistance may be given to meet the needs occasioned by the new opportunities now opening before the institution.

F. W. B.

*The Living Church* suggests that the pressure of men from other denominations into the Congregational ranks is due to "the large liberty of faith and ritual allowed and the absence of church discipline." Probably it is correct as to the liberty. As for the "absence of church discipline," we are not so sure. We seem to remember at least one young rector who recently proclaimed heretical views and challenged prosecution, but who thus far has not been disciplined.

## News from the Churches

### Benevolent Societies

**THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY** is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

**WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION**, Room 22, Congregational House. Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Sweet, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 153 La Salle St.

**WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS**, Room 1 and 2, Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

**THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION**, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street; Cleveland office, 1 M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY**—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D.D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, 99 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

**CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY** (Including work of former New West Commission).—Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight home missionary colleges, twenty academies in the West and South, ten Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices: 10 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

**CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY**.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D.D., Secretary; W. A. Dunsan, Ph.D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

**MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID**.—Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Applications should be sent to Rev. E. B. Palmer, Room 2, Congregational House, Boston.

**MINISTERIAL RELIEF**.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1896, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. Form of a bequest: I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut, to insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY**, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpit supplies. Careful attention is given to applications from without the State. Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Sec.

**THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY**, organized 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 267 Hanover St., Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 11 A. M.; Bible study, 3 P. M.; day services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 267 Hanover St. Requests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

### PASSING COMMENT ON THIS WEEK'S NEWS

Comparing the need of missionary work in the South, West, or abroad, with that in the as yet sparsely settled region of the far north-east of New England, we find that a great advantage met with in the latter case is in the fact that the people of northern Maine, many of whom are destitute of opportunities and helps to worship, "receive the Word with eagerness and gratitude." Such a reception must pay the workers well.

It is not only delightful to learn that the children's outing in San Francisco is to be conducted on a much larger scale than that of last year, it is also gratifying to find that the representative of our Sunday School Society is so identified with the best interests of the little ones as to be repeatedly chosen by a leading metropolitan daily to administer this gracious charity.

The New England stock has secured a good hold in many a Western locality and the influence of the ingrafted Pilgrim faith in the West has worked great benefits without losing its particular characteristics. A Minnesota church, while counting its years by decades rather than centuries, has a noble history which we trust centuries will still further ennoble.

A few of the difficulties encountered in Christian work in California are indicated by items this week. They may well be pondered by those who have many helps rather than hindrances to active efforts for the kingdom.

Great good may come out of the informal gatherings of an Indiana union of churches. So many phases of Christian work will be touched upon as to effect some little good for every attendant.

Special preparation for days of ingathering has left a deep impression in a few places. The close of a year's period of greatest activity is thus fittingly observed.

If results of special services count there was good reason for an Illinois church wanting to secure as pastor the evangelist who had helped them.

Our latest New York city church, only a year old, presents figures which would do credit to the growth of many years.

A number of Boston and suburban churches have been heard from since our last issue as to their summer arrangements.

A Massachusetts church closes a century and a half with a soul-stirring occasion.

Another Eastern Congregational club has a warm weather outing.

#### Of Special Note

The good effect of the pastor's liking for the bicycle in a Connecticut church.

Particularly apt combinations in the sermon topics of a Massachusetts preacher.

How to meet financial obligations, as shown by a Massachusetts item.

A late association meeting pleasantly held in Ohio.

#### FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

##### Vacation

Much to the delight of teachers and pupils our schools are once more closed. Despite the event of the season—possibly of a lifetime—many are hastening away. Out rates northward have made it almost as cheap to travel as to remain at home; hence boats and cars are full. However, people come as well as go. Some of our pastors are remaining at their posts until they have enjoyed the great Christian Endeavor feast; others have sought their usual haunts for recreation, but by the first Sunday in July were in their accustomed places ready to welcome friends new and old. Several whose work in years gone by enshrined them in many hearts are to occupy former pulpits and greet once more their old parishioners. Possibly some pastorless flocks will keep open eyes and ears for a worthy man who wants to spend and be spent in California for the Master.

##### The Fresh Air Fund

A comparatively new project has nearly \$1,000 in hand, about double the amount of last year. Then 400 children were given one day each among the fields and orchards; this year the plan contemplates two weeks for as many as resources will allow. Country homes to welcome them are numerous, and applicants for the change are equally abundant. The age limit is from eight to fourteen, and some, it is expected, will remain in Christian homes, thereby saved to a virtuous life. Mayor Phelan, a Catholic, is on the advisory board, the *Daily Chronicle* opens its columns to subscriptions, and Supt. L. L. Wirt of the S. S. and Publishing Society is, as last year, chosen manager.

##### The Morning Star

This missionary ship has for a month been in our harbor undergoing repairs. Captain Bray, who brought her around the Horn on her first trip, is again at the helm, assisted by a dozen well-chosen men, some of them natives of Micronesia. A farewell service has already been held, several not Congregationalists entering heartily therein. She is loading with supplies and mail in abundance for the missionaries. On Friday, July 2, she weighed anchor. Once passing the Golden Gate she goes to Honolulu, thence to Butaritari, reaching Kusaie in forty days.

#### OCCIDENT.

##### FORTY YEARS OF SOWING IN MINNESOTA

The Zumbrota church observed its 40th anniversary June 27, 28, the pastor, Rev. James Oakley, preaching a historical discourse Sunday. Monday

afternoon, the exact date of the anniversary, reports were presented on the work of the church in various lines, addresses were made and letters from former pastors and members were read. In the evening Dr. D. N. Beach of Minneapolis extended greetings and preached.

The town and church were founded by a colony organized in Connecticut, consisting mainly of Massachusetts and Connecticut people. Six of the 14 original members still survive, three remaining with the church here. Though in but a small village the record of the church has been exceptional, the New England stamp not having disappeared albeit the population is now largely foreign. Sons and daughters of the church are worthily representing her in all parts of the country, and one, Miss Emily Hartwell, is a missionary in China. Among the former pastors were Rev. Messrs. Charles Secombe, Edward Brown, C. H. Rogers and J. W. Hargrave.

#### CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ME.—Waldo County Conference was held at Freedom. The sermon was by Rev. R. G. Harbutt. Topics were: The Lord's Day, Its Authority and Its Observance, Good Citizenship, Are Our School Laws and System Satisfactory? Loyalty to the Denominational Newspaper, The Church Covenant.

O.—The Ohio Valley Association met, July 2-5, at Central, reached by a spur of the Louisville and Evansville Railroad southward to Corydon, thence by private conveyance nine miles further south. From Corydon and Cedarwood and the surrounding country July 4 came an immense crowd to Central for a grove meeting. The association had been in session through Saturday with a good program, and the interest had steadily increased. The grove meeting was distinctive of the locality. People came in all kinds of vehicles, some from ten miles distant. Rev. J. M. Sutherland spoke in the morning and again at night. In the afternoon Mrs. E. R. Cheney, the field secretary of the W. H. M. U., led in a missionary meeting. Other subjects considered were: Church Financiering and Spiritual Upbuilding.

N. D.—Fargo Conference held at Cummings, June 29, 30, one of the most successful and uplifting sessions in its history. During these times of depression and restricted work it was interesting to note the hopeful reports from the churches. In some of them earnest revivals and in all of them accessions and a prosperous year were indicated. Excellent papers were read and addresses made on The Doctrine of the Cross, Are We Drifting? The Need of Self-denial in Personal Life, and other topics of interest. The women's meeting was especially good. The welcome to Rev. John L. Maile, who succeeds Pres. H. C. Simmons as H. M. Superintendent, was most generous and Mr. Maile found himself at once at home among friends. A resolution was passed appreciative of the work of the former superintendent. The conference also passed unanimously a resolution recommending the appointment of Rev. L. J. Pederson of Fargo as general missionary among the Scandinavians, either by the C. H. M. S. or by that and the S. S. Society combined. There is abundant and pressing need for such a worker and every indication points to rapid development in this field. Fargo College was represented by Professor Deering and President Simmons and its interests were earnestly considered. A forward movement is to be made at once in raising the endowment and with the hopeful outlook for crops much should be accomplished.

CAL.—Humboldt Association held its semi-annual session at Ferndale, June 10. Features were: a sermon on The Christian Armor by Rev. G. A. Jasper, addresses on Essentials in Religion and Indispensables for Pastors and People, and a communion sermon by Rev. William Gordon.

#### CLUBS

N. H.—The Pascataqua Club held a field day at its summer meeting in New Castle, July 2. The address was by Rev. E. M. Noyes of Newton Center, Mass. From Portsmouth the party was conveyed by carriage to Hotel Wentworth.

#### NEW ENGLAND

##### Boston

[For other Boston news see page 95.]

DORCHESTER.—Second will be open all summer and the Sunday evening service, the midweek prayer service and the Sunday school will be continued as usual. The pastor, Dr. Arthur Little, will spend his vacation in New Hampshire and at the seaside. The supplies of the church are: July 25, Dr. Judson Smith, Boston; Aug. 1, Dr. E. N. Packard, Syracuse, N. Y.; Aug. 8, Dr. E. F. Williams, Chicago, Ill.; Aug. 15, Rev. S. P. Fay, Dorchester;

Aug. 22, Dr. C. L. Morgan, Jamaica Plain; Aug. 29, Rev. Thomas Clayton, Binghamton, N. Y.

#### Massachusetts

MELROSE.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas Sims, D. D., takes his vacation the first four Sundays in August. Services morning and evening with Sunday school continue as usual. Supplies are: Aug. 1 and 15, Rev. R. A. Beard, D. D.; Aug. 8, Rev. G. A. Tewksbury.

MELROSE HIGHLANDS.—The pastor, Rev. B. F. Leavitt, with his family, will spend his vacation as usual at Somersville, Mt. Desert, Me. The church will continue its full order of Sunday services and its weekly prayer meeting. The arrangements for the pulpit supply have not yet been announced by the committee. Just before the sermon by Rev. D. A. Newton of Winchester last Sunday, a member of the church committee announced that it was desirable at once to raise a certain sum of money to make good the loss recently sustained by the church through the action of its treasurer, as well as to cover a deficiency in the income for the current expenses of the church. The response was gratifyingly prompt. In less than 20 minutes pledges amounting to \$1,236, payable on or before Oct. 31, were received.

DRAUGHT.—"The Old Yellow Meeting House," erected in 1795 and one of the most conspicuous landmarks on the northerly side of Lowell, has been entirely remodeled and enlarged during the spring, and was rededicated July 8, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Cyrus Richardson. Although the price of rebuilding exceeded \$11,000, and at the completion of the work an unexpected expense of \$3,000 was found necessary, such was the generosity and joy of the people that the entire sum was raised before the day of dedication, and there is no debt to encumber the beautiful and commodious house of worship. A pipe organ was presented by the elder brother of the preacher of the dedication sermon, and a marble baptismal font by Deacon E. P. Woods of Kirk Street Church, Lowell. The church contains a ladies' parlor in the second story, and in addition to the usual rooms for religious services and social gatherings there is in the basement a room devoted to the "stacking" of bicycles. Rev. F. I. Kelley, formerly of Pigeon Cove and later of South Peabody, is the new pastor and begins his labors under the most favorable auspices and with enthusiastic support from the people.

LITTLETON.—During the summer open air meetings will be held Sunday evenings, alternating with the Baptist and Unitarian churches. Such meetings were a great success last year, reaching many non-churchgoers. Rev. A. A. Frost is pastor.

HARWICH.—July 4, 29 persons, 24 on confession, were received to the church who, with four previously received, more than double the resident membership. This is an interesting fact of the 150th year of the church. Others are also to unite. Of the new members a good number are heads of families. The accessions are the result of evangelistic services, in which a number of persons gave assistance. At the same time there have been evangelistic services carried on from here at South Chatham, attended with interest and conversions. Rev. G. Y. Washburn is pastor.

WORCESTER.—Pilgrim received 16 new members at the July communion, making a total of 67 since Jan. 1. The pastor, Rev. Alexander Lewis, is preaching a course of evening sermons on: A Sunday on the Ocean and the Adaptability of Christianity to All, A Sunday in London and the Extreme of Divine Worship, A Sunday in Antwerp and the Desecration of the Sabbath, A Sunday in Paris and Intemperance in Cities, A Sunday in a Scotch Home and the Faith of Our Fathers. These practical themes are solving the summer Sunday evening problem, as is evinced from the size of the congregations, which have averaged over 400.

RUTLAND.—Rev. Sidney Crawford, who has just returned from a nine weeks' enforced absence on account of impaired health, was agreeably surprised by an enthusiastic reception from his many friends, who showed their appreciation of his services both as pastor and citizen by a generous sum of money, in which the summer residents of the town heartily joined.

WHITMAN observed June 27 as Ingathering Day. Sixteen persons were received to membership, 13 on confession. Large congregations were present at the services and the people were deeply moved. At the preparatory service on Friday evening the roll was called and each member present responded.

HOLLAND.—Rev. J. G. Willis continues his labors as pastor of the home mission church in this town. Through his efforts an organ has been obtained for the Sunday school, while new hymn-books and books for responsive readings have been provided.



In addition oil-cloths have been bought for the vestibule and new lamps have been secured for the audience-room. The next improvement will be on the edifice.

**SUNDERLAND.**—Twelve persons were added to the church July 4, 11 on confession. All of these were, and have been for years, members of the Sunday school, and all were young. Rev. E. P. Butler is pastor.

**PITTSFIELD.—Pilgrim.** The building of the new chapel will be undertaken at once, since the growth of the church warrants such action. The Russell corporation donates a fine lot which will be large enough for a chapel, meeting house and parsonage. The proposed chapel is to seat 300 and its cost will be about \$7,000 since it will be of stone. Rev. Raymond Calkins is the new pastor.

#### Maine

**DEER ISLE** has been supplied by Rev. S. W. Chapin for two Sundays. Mr. D. F. Atherton of Bangor Seminary is ministering acceptably at Second and Little Deer Isle, where the new house is nearly ready to be dedicated.

**OLDTOWN.**—Mr. Harold Folsom, a member of the church, has been invited to supply here for the summer, and has begun work. He is preparing for the ministry, being now in college. The church is glad to secure his services.

**YARMOUTH.—First Parish** has just installed its 17th pastor in 167 years, Rev. M. S. Hartwell. The service was an interesting occasion. A beautiful collation was served by the women.

The Maine Bible Society reports less of a force employed because of lack of funds. Work has been mostly in Aroostook County and northern Maine. Many new settlers were found with homes full of children without Sunday school or religious services. About 13,000 homes have been visited. In 43 towns and plantations there was no regular religious service of any kind, and 500 homes were found without a Bible. Bibles or parts of Bibles sold number 4,020; those given 1,230. Scriptures sent into Maine number 10,052 volumes.

#### New Hampshire

**MERIDEN.**—The building committee has signed a contract for the erection before Dec. 7 of a new stone edifice, to take the place of the wooden building struck by lightning and destroyed in 1894. The new house is made possible through the interest of J. D. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, whose birthplace is Meriden. He has contributed liberally himself, not only in money, but in time and thought, and has induced friends to add to his contribution until the total sum furnished through him amounts to \$6,000 out of the \$10,850 which the new building is to cost. Of this \$6,000 the gift of \$5,000 is made only on condition that the edifice be of stone. To complete the sum desired on the building about \$2,000 more are needed. Part of this is assured if the rest can be raised. Rev. C. F. Robinson is pastor.

TROY is enjoying a season of prosperity in its various departments. During the last six months the congregations at the Sunday morning service have steadily increased, and the Sunday school is larger than ever, the recent average attendance in a total enrollment of 128 reaching 91. Contributions for benevolent purposes have also increased.

#### Vermont

**BENNINGTON.**—Second has just issued a new manual, which is prefaced by a good cut of the edifice and a helpful letter from the pastor, Rev. C. R. Seymour. The book contains the story of a year's life of an industrious church. The membership is larger than ever, the past year adding 30 new members, 20 on confession. This makes the roll of members third largest in the State. The organizations of the church are progressive and up to date. The total benevolences last year were \$1,953.

#### Connecticut

**GREENFIELD HILL.**—July 4 the stained glass windows and new pipe organ were formally dedicated. The large windows in the auditorium were the gift of Mrs. A. M. Barratt in memory of her great grandfather, Rev. John Goodsell, who was the first pastor here and who preached here for 30 years. The other windows were purchased by the church and society. For several years there has been a fund accumulating for the purpose of purchasing a new pipe organ. This spring \$570 were raised by subscription to complete the fund. A pleasant feature of the service of the occasion was the report of the committee that all obligations were met and quite a balance was left. The Ladies' Union presented the pastor, Rev. J. B. Kettle, and his wife

recently with a large auto-graph quilt containing the names of 396 of their parishioners and friends.

**KENT** has been wonderfully blessed during the past few months under the labors of its pastor, Rev. Howard Mudie. During special services in May he had the assistance of Rev. H. W. Pope of New Haven for two weeks. Last Sunday 32 were added to the church, the majority of them being men, and 23 on confession. Ten or more others are to join at the next communion. The meetings of the Endeavor Society show exceptional interest also, with new members. A branch society has been organized at North Kent and a Junior Society established at home. A well attended Bible class, which has met weekly at the various homes in the village, has been productive of great good.

**NORWICH.—Broadway.** Second Church united with this people in special patriotic services a week ago Sunday evening, which were attended by the various societies of the descendants of ancestors who fought in the Revolution. Rev. Dr. Lewellyn Pratt preached the sermon.—*Taftville.* Rev. William Carr concluded the first year of his pastorate a week ago Sunday, and at the morning service gave an interesting summary of the year's work, showing progress in all departments.

**MIDDLETOWN.—South.** An iron bicycle rack has been placed in front of the church for the accommodation of those who wish to attend church on their wheels. Locks are provided, and a young man is to be in attendance to look after the wheels during service and to be of assistance to the riders. This is one of the first churches in the State to make adequate accommodations for cyclists. The pastor, Rev. F. W. Greene, is an enthusiastic wheelman.

**WATERBURY.**—First has followed the example of Second Church, and changed the time of its communion to the morning instead of having a special afternoon service.—*Second.* After considering the matter of individual communion cups for over a year a test vote was taken a week ago Sunday, which resulted in the surprising majority of two to one for the individual service. The matter will be considered further before final action is taken.

**PINE ORCHARD.**—The new union chapel was dedicated a week ago Sunday afternoon, Rev. Dr. W. W. McLane of New Haven having charge. The chapel was built on subscription at a cost of \$2,000, all but \$400 of which had been raised previous to the dedication, at which \$350 of this sum were contributed, making the balance but \$50, which will be paid at once, and the chapel launched free from debt.

**GLASTONBURY.**—The meeting house was broken into about midnight July 4, and a violent ringing of the bell resulted. The church property was considerably damaged. After a meeting of the executive officers a reward was offered for information leading to the arrest of the guilty persons.

**DANBURY.**—*Second.* Rev. F. A. Hatch's resignation takes effect Oct. 1. He has accepted a call to Dallas, the metropolis of northern Texas, a city of 60,000 population. The First Church there has 500 members and is the largest Congregational church in the Southwest.

**NEW HAVEN.—Davenport.** Gates College, Nebraska, besides conferring a degree upon Rev. I. C. Meserve, has also offered the presidency of the college to him. He has been pastor of this church for 23 years, all but five of its existence.

**BRISTOL.**—The new individual communion cups were used for the first time a week ago Sunday and the departure gave general satisfaction. Rev. T. M. Miles is pastor.

#### MIDDLE STATES

##### New York

**SYRACUSE.**—Rev. E. N. Packard, D. D., will spend his vacation mostly in Maine and Massachusetts, and the city Y. M. C. A. will hold services in his church on Sunday evenings in August.—*Rev. H. A. Manchester* expects to spend some time at the Thousand Islands.—*Rev. H. N. Kinney* will preach in Philadelphia, Boston and Winsted, Ct.—*Rev. F. L. Luce* has been spending much time of late with his family on the St. Lawrence.—*Rev. W. F. Ireland* will spend the summer at his old parish, Columbus, N. Y.

**WATERTOWN** commemorated its 10th anniversary on the week beginning July 4. A historical sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. S. G. Heckman. Letters from former ministers, addresses by officers and others, and various social gatherings characterized the anniversary season. In spite of intense heat the attendance was good and enthusiasm hearty. The church has grown to be a center of work and one of the leading churches in its association. Its organizations are flourishing.

**OLEAN.**—Rev. H. L. Pyle, the new pastor, begins work under favorable auspices. Rev. J. H. McKee

has just accepted a call to a church in Ohio. He was the first pastor of the Olean church and his departure was much regretted. Two fine rockers were presented him by the church, a beautiful cane from the Natural Science Society of the city—of which Mr. McKee was the organizer and leader—a purse from the W. C. T. U. organization besides other expressions of affection.

**NEW YORK.—Manhattan.** The last communion of the season was held June 27. Twelve new members were received, nine by letter. Two hundred and four names have been enrolled as members of the church during this first year of its history. The morning service will be continued through the summer months and also the C. E. prayer meeting to be held Sunday morning, immediately preceding the preaching service at eleven o'clock.

**LITTLE VALLEY.**—Services are now held in the usual place after several weeks. The interior of the meeting house has been thoroughly overhauled, painted and papered. The outside will now be painted. During the repairs services were held in the county court house.

**SAVANNAH.**—Rev. H. E. Gurney of the H. M. S. is, by request, holding meetings in the opera house, with a view to the organization of a Congregational church in this place. There is but one church in the town and his work is meeting with much encouragement.

#### THE INTERIOR

##### Ohio

**CLEVELAND.—Denison Avenue.** This 22d Congregational church of Cleveland was organized July 7 with 66 members, 37 on confession. This is a field of the City Missionary Society, for some time under the care of Rev. Rufus Athorp, and later of Rev. C. M. Severance, who has gathered the new church and becomes its pastor by unanimous call. Its members are almost without exception adults and its field new. The council was greatly impressed with the spirit of the people and the opportunity of the field.

##### Illinois

**MOUNT CITY.—Pilgrim** now has Evangelist Ben Deering as pastor, he having been ordained by a council held with this church. Previous to his call he had held evangelistic services, as a result of which 100 persons united with the church. The service took place in a large open tent which is near the house of worship and is used for night meetings during the warm season.

**DANVERS.**—Rev. C. E. Watson has closed his labors with this church and has begun work as pastor of Plymouth Church, Springfield. His two years' pastorate in Danvers has been one of steady progress and harmonious co-operation. The church parted with him reluctantly.

**NASHVILLE.**—In this county seat of Washington County Rev. F. A. Miller closed his evangelistic campaign with a union meeting, when Presbyterians, Baptists and two Methodist churches united. Mr. Miller now removes his residence during the summer to Wheaton.

##### Indiana

**TERRA HAUTE.**—The churches of the city and in the mining region, eight in number, which belong to the Central Association have formed a union for closer fellowship and more healthful relations called the Terra Haute Group of Congregational Churches. They will meet four times a year in a fellowship meeting at different points. Arrangements are made for a morning, afternoon and evening session. The programs consist of song and prayer, reports from the different fields, a Sunday school rally, basket lunch and social, a question drawer and Endeavor rally and evangelistic services in the evening.

##### Wisconsin

**BLOOMINGTON,** which has just passed its golden anniversary and is linked with Blakes Prairie, is in a most prosperous condition. Rev. B. Corey from Boston, Mass., will assist Rev. F. W. Schoenfeld during vacation, and will supply, in evangelistic campaigns, North Andover, Glen Haven and Wyalusing, besides the home churches.

**BELOIT.—First.** A union S. S. rally was held July 4. The schools marched to the church in procession with flags and banners. The exercises were patriotic in character and designed to stimulate enthusiasm in S. S. work. Dr. G. R. Leavitt presided and composed a stirring hymn for the occasion.

#### THE WEST

##### Iowa

**WATERLOO.**—First has outgrown its 10-year-old meeting house and the trustees have set about raising \$5,000 to remodel and enlarge it. The Ladies' Industrial Society started the good work by pledging \$2,000. Dr. J. O. Stevenson gave his audience a

genuine surprise July 6 by exhibiting a draft for \$25 for the building fund, and said that it came unsolicited from a gentleman in Michigan, an Irishman by birth and a devout Catholic. In his letter of transmittal the donor said: "It always gives me great pleasure to learn that our churches need to be enlarged."

CLERMONT has no Congregational church, but the union Sunday school of 130 or more members has engaged Mr. J. B. McClelland of Chicago Seminary, who preaches here this summer. The services are held in an old Presbyterian church building, the organization having long since ceased to be. The building is in good repair and contains a fine pipe organ. Mr. McClelland has just returned from a vacation trip to Michigan, bringing with him a bride to assist in the work.

KEOSAUQUA is prospering under the ministry of Rev. C. E. Perkins, whose work is proving a blessing to the community. Mr. Perkins recently accepted the invitation of the church to remain another year, after which his salary was voluntarily increased.

BERWICK.—The parsonage, which has always been owned by the H. M. S., having been given to the society by the friends who had it built, has just been purchased by the church and already the first payment of \$100 is made. The selling price is \$300.

RADCLIFFE.—A new church of 14 members was organized July 4. The first services looking to an organization were held June 13 and two weeks later a Sunday school was organized, Mr. R. E. Towle being present to assist.

Summit Church and Sunday school, Dubuque, have outgrown their present room.—The audience-room at Linn Grove has been recently recarpeted.—The church building in Boudurant has been repainted.—A new house of worship was dedicated in Pekay free from debt June 27.—At Red Oak, South Church has had a recent series of revival meetings resulting in about 30 conversions.—The Smith Brothers of Chicago are conducting a series of revival meetings at Osage.—The churches of South Ottumwa have united in a series of tent meetings.

#### Kansas

TONGANOXIE.—Rev. A. M. Richardson, after serving this church for nine or ten years, has been compelled, by failing health, to resign and closed his labors July 4. There have been 50 additions during the pastorate, over 30 being received within the last two years. Pastor and people separate with mutual reluctance and regret. Mr. Richardson will continue to reside in Lawrence as he has for over 27 years. The Tonganoxie church has voted to suspend preaching services until Sept. 1.

#### Nebraska

HOLDREGE.—The pastor, Rev. A. L. Squire, has issued the initial number of the *Holdrege Congregationalist*, a four-page sheet chronicling the progress and happenings in various departments of the church, with a page of editorial matter.

#### North Dakota

DAWSON AND TAPPAN.—The meeting house at Tappan has been much improved through some needed repairs. Mr. M. D. Reid, the pastor, is doing good work on this field. At Dawson \$8 were raised on Children's Day for the Sunday School Society, which was a splendid gift considering the poverty of the people.

Farman has secured a new parsonage.—A new bell has recently been secured in Cummings.

#### PACIFIC COAST California

SAN FRANCISCO.—Park has been thoroughly renovated and walls tinted with the C. E. colors.—Fourth has refurnished its parlors and the building is soon to be repainted.—July 8 the W. B. M. F. gave a reception at the Y. M. C. A. to missionaries, prominent mission workers and delegates of Christian Endeavor Societies. Supper was provided for 200, admission to which was by invitation. Interesting speakers were heard. The Woman's Board had a booth during the convention, where much of interest in connection with foreign missions was exhibited.—Third has been repainted and extensive repairs were made preparatory to the reception of 700 C. E. delegates.

HYAM POM is a pretty valley about 4,000 feet above sea level and 109 miles from the railroad. Entrance to it is only by trail. At services June 14, 15 the

schoolhouse was packed, many coming thirty or more miles and camping out all night. Previous to Mr. Kidd's meetings no minister ever visited there.

BETHANY AND BYRON.—Twenty-one persons have been received into membership during the four months of Rev. D. Goodsell's pastorate. An effort is soon to be made to relieve the obligations to the Building Society on account of a parsonage loan.

NILES.—After a recent able sermon by Rev. E. D. Hale on Sabbath Observance a petition to the merchants of the place requesting them to close on Sunday was signed by a majority of those present.

OAKLAND.—Pilgrim is enjoying two series of sermons from Rev. J. R. Knodell; in the morning on The Gifts of the Holy Spirit; in the evening The Wise Young Woman. The latter is for young people.

BECKWITH.—There was excellent attendance at the revival meetings closing June 23. Considerable interest was manifest. Mr. Ham of the seminary is doing excellent work here for the summer.

MILL VALLEY.—The recent garden fête among the redwoods netted about \$500—sufficient to assure the grant from the C. C. B. S. The dedicatory services are announced for July 18.

HALL CITY is a mining camp without a suitable place for service. A saloon keeper loaned Missionary Kidd his saloon and everybody in the camp turned out.

PETALUMA.—The anniversary services of the Chinese Mission June 27 packed the house to the doors. A fine address was given by Mr. Fong Sing of Sacramento.

#### WEEKLY REGISTER

##### Calls

BALV, Marcellus A., formerly of Garretson, S. D., accepts call to Rannells, Io.  
BEARDSLEY, Frank G., Jewell and Lincoln, Io., to Salem, Accepts.  
BRAITHWAITE, E. E., to Yarmouth, N. S. Accepts.  
BROWN, Jos., recently of England, to Tucson, Ariz., where he has supplied. Accepts.  
CHAPIN, Sam'l W., Woolwich, Me., to First Ch., Deer Isle. Accepts.  
DRAKE, Frank E., Andover Sem., accepts call to Pigeon Cove, Rockport, Mass.  
GIBSON, Andrew, for another year at Loudon, N. H.  
GONZALES, John B., to remain another year at Bethany Ch., Cedar Rapids, Io. Accepts.  
GRAY, Henry P., West Branch, Mich., declines call to remain and accepts call to Freeland, beginning Aug. 25.  
HATCH, Fred'k A., Second Ch., Danbury, Ct., to First Ch., Dallas, Tex. Accepts.  
HELLIWELL, Chas., Park Ridge, N. J., to the Cumberland Pres. Ch., Old Orchard, Pa. Accepts, and has begun work.  
MCKEE, Jas. H., Olean, N. Y., to Aurora, O. Accepts, to begin work at once.  
MCKIMMING, David D., formerly of Plymouth Ch., Youngstown, O., to Olivet Ch., Cleveland. Accepts, and has begun work.  
MERRILL, Geo. A., Andover Sem., to New Sharon, Me. Accepts, to begin work July 18.  
PEASE, Wm. F., to remain another year at Hay Springs, Neb.  
PERKINS, Chas. E., to remain another year in Keosauqua, Io.  
PETERSON, Carl O., Chicago Sem., to Swedish Ch., Brattleboro, Vt.  
PYLE, Ezekiah, St. Paris, O., to First Ch., Olean, N. Y. Accepts.  
ROSENBERGER, Henry C., Mitchellville, Io., to Perry, Accepts.  
SMITH, Jas. L., Oberlin Sem., to Birnamwood, Wis. Accepts.  
SNOWDEN, Jas. E., Fayette, Io., accepts call to Cedar Falls.  
STUMP, Geo. E., formerly of Morville, Io., to Aurelia.

#### Ordinations and Installations

ABBOTT, Edward J., t. Wadham's Mills, N. Y., July 7, Sermon, Rev. A. W. Wild; other parts, Rev. Messrs. James Deane, F. M. Dickie and Henry Lewis.  
LOVEJOY, Geo. E., t. Pittsfield, N. H., July 7. Sermon, Rev. Sam'l H. Virgin, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. T. C. Pratt, Michael Burnham, D. D., Smith Baker, D. D., and F. D. Ayer.  
TORRENS, David J., o. p. Bureau, Ill., June 29. Sermon, Rev. D. W. Wise; other parts, Rev. Messrs. H. M. Richardson, Wm. Anderson and J. P. Campbell.  
UPTON, Rufus P., o. Garvin, Minn., June 29. Sermon, Rev. E. E. Rogers; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Wm. Lodwick, A. Warren, G. H. Morrison and G. H. Rice.

#### Resignations

ADAMS, Jas. R., First Ch., Bevier, Mo., to take effect Sept. 1.  
BICKERS, Wm. H., Kemper, Ill.  
REITER, David H., Vicksburg, Mich.  
RICHARDSON, Albert M., Tonganoxie, Kan.  
STUART, Wm. H., E. Jaffrey, N. H., to take effect Oct. 1.  
TINGLE, Geo. W., Rodney, Io.  
WESTERDALE, Thos., Austin, Ill., to take effect Dec. 31.  
WILLIAMS, W. Tyrer, Linwood, Kan. Present address 3435 Oakley Ave., Chicago.

#### Dismissals

COLBY, John S., Marlboro, N. H., July 8, to take effect Oct. 1.

#### Churches Organized

CLEVELAND, O., Denison Avenue, 7 July, 66 members.  
DANBURY, Ct., Swedish Mission, 28 June, 28 members.  
RADCLIFFE, Io., 14 members.

#### Miscellaneous

DAVIS, W. S., has been licensed by the E. W. & N. I. Association of Washington for one year, and is supplying the West Church, Spokane.  
HARTWELL, Minot S., was installed lately in Yarmouth, Me., not Falmouth, as reported.  
ROBINSON, Henry C., supplies at Sheepscot, Me., during the summer.  
ST. AUBIN, Rev. Mr., Springfield, Mass., the pastor of the Bilas Street Church, was given a reception by the parishioners recently, which was well attended. Expressions of friendship between pastor and people were abundant. A fine collation was served.  
SINGER, E. J., Spokane, Wn., asst. supt. of the C. S. S. & P. S., has resumed his work after a protracted and serious illness.  
SNELL, Chas. V., and family, Inkster, N. D., are sorely afflicted in the death of their son Fremont, nearly 21 years of age. Through a long sickness he had been a patient sufferer.

### A MISSIONARY'S WIFE

#### Interesting Letter from India—A Long Summer Season.

The following letter is from the wife of an American Baptist missionary at Nowgong, Assam, India: "After living here for several years I found the climate was weakening me. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla every summer. This I found so beneficial that I now take one dose every morning for nine months in the year, that is, through the hot weather. My general health is excellent and my blood is in good condition. My weight does not vary more than one pound throughout the year. I find Hood's Sarsaparilla indispensable in the summer and recommend it for use in a debilitating climate." Mrs. P. H. MOORE.

The above letter is similar to thousands received and constantly coming in.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25 cents.

## A GRASSY SEAT.



It has been detected by a wise observer that a woman's fashionable call occupies just twenty minutes; five minutes in a chair and fifteen minutes at the door.

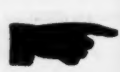
The same indecision often extends to her shopping, and the danger is that while hesitating what to do she will be herself outdone by others who seize the opportunity and secure the prize.

We speak thus strongly because our beautiful grass cloth furniture for summer cottages is melting like the ice in a July refrigerator. Every day sees the withdrawal of a dozen or more pieces, and if the present demand continues a fortnight longer it will find only the dregs of the great collection left on our floors.

Part of its popularity is its low cost. Beside being the most beautiful of all summer furniture, it is very inexpensive. Will you not see it before it is too late?

Catalogue of Summer Furniture, mailed on receipt of two 2 cent stamps.

**PAINÉ FURNITURE CO.,**  
48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.



**CHURCH  
CARPETS**

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. 658  
**JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,**  
CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY,  
WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.





## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

While the volume of business itself is quiet, and seasonably so, there are, nevertheless, indications that with the approach of fall there will be more activity than for several years. The confidence is at hand which goes far to make active times, and without which there can be no ease of money. Merchants and manufacturers all agree that the prospects for fall trade are bright, and, with few exceptions, they believe thoroughly in prosperous times in the future.

Money is no longer being hoarded, but is seeking employment. The natural result will be new enterprises, which will provide employment for working people and which, of course, mean prosperity. The West and South are practically certain to harvest good crops, and, with farm products bringing a fair price, the purchasing power of these two large and important sections of our country seems reasonably well assured.

The soft coal strike is the predominant feature of the business situation at the moment. It includes all the soft coal mines, and the supply of this kind of coal is becoming very short. The struggle is for higher wages, and the miners declare that the fight will be to a finish. As it is quite well known that the miners are not paid living wages, popular sympathy is with them to a very large extent. This strike is the heaviest cloud on the business horizon, and many believe that it will not be settled without serious difficulty.

Leather is higher and strong at the advance, as are also hides. Cotton goods are quiet, but fairly steady in price, while wool and woollens are moving moderately considering the season. Iron and steel continue to evince the same revival tendencies without really making any astonishing progress. In Boston speculative circles the chief attention is paid to the copper stocks, and it is thought they are going higher because of the strength of the metal. The general stock market seems to have reached a halt. It advances less readily and is more distinctly a traders' market, moving backward and forward with a narrow limit.

## EDUCATION

In justice to Beloit College it should be stated that Dr. T. C. Chamberlain, who was reported as having at the alumni meeting intimated that the sciences were not sufficiently recognized at Beloit, was referring to the earlier history, and as respects the present era declared that Beloit is very hospitable to physical science and makes larger provision for it relatively than some Eastern institutions of the first rank.

Rev. J. L. Hurlburt, D. D., is to superintend instruction at the Lake View Chautauqua, South Framingham, Mass., which will be in session for the ten days beginning July 19. The program is a full and attractive one, something of interest being provided for nearly every hour in the day. Among the prominent speakers will be Professor Dolbear, Hon. G. D. Gilman, Mrs. Ballington Booth and Rev. Archibald McCullagh, D. D.

President McClelland of Pacific University has established himself in the vicinity of Boston for a few weeks while he gives his attention to the raising of the fund required before the Pearsons gift becomes available. He left Forest Grove, Ore., before the Commencement exercises, and in his absence Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D., preached the baccalaureate sermon. Sixteen young men and women graduated from the Tualatin Academy, which is the feeder for the college. The year's work has been amply satisfactory.

Commencement Day at Pomona occurred June 30. The class was the smallest yet graduated but the enthusiastic loyalty of graduates and students, the evidences of good work done, the successes already won by its alumni, the size of the remaining classes—the last Freshman of about forty—and the prospect of a large new class are encouraging

facts. The college is only ten years old and it has students from nineteen States and three foreign countries. The college has an excellent faculty and a delightful location in the garden of Southern California. The Commencement exercises and alumni dinner speeches and the Glee Club concert were excellent.

## WORDS OF WORTH

Use the great medicines of sleep, fasting, exercise and diversion. Sleep, though only for five minutes, is the indispensable cordial.—Emerson.

There is nothing that makes men rich and strong but that which they carry inside of them. Wealth is of the heart, not of the hand.—John Milton.

When Jesus came to the temple he drove out the money changers, but the great anxiety of many preachers is to get them back in again.—*Ram's Horn*.

We are now in the school of St. John and are beginning to discover that none can be a heretic who loves, nor any one be other than a schismatic who does not love.—*Ian Maclaren*.

The greatest privation is to be debarred from activity, the greatest joy is to plan and endeavor and succeed, the next greatest is a strenuous failure with the hope of succeeding at the next trial.—*President Buckham*.

Whence comes this abhorrence of being caught in the act of believing what the Bible says? It all comes from the feeble hold on God, as a result of the feeble hold on one another.—*Rev. C. E. Jefferson*.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES IN GERMANY

Conservative as German pastors are they are learning from England and America how to utilize their forces and obtain from the laity of the church the assistance which they so much need. Within a few years young people's societies in large numbers have been formed. In Berlin, for example, there are at present over thirty of these societies, some of them so large as to meet in two divisions. The aim now is to have a young people's society in every parish. While the sexes cannot meet together as in English-speaking countries, they can and do meet constantly in separate organizations and are as happy and enthusiastic in them as are the young men and the young women of the United States in their separate Christian Associations.

Have you Smoked too Much?  
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It will relieve the depression caused thereby, quiet the nerves and induce refreshing sleep.



## Titania Takes Them.

Since we must have pills, let us have the most slightly and the most sure. There is this great difference between Ayer's Pills and all others: Where others drive, Ayer's lead. Where other pills flog and spur the jaded, overworked organs, Ayer's Pills coax, stimulate and strengthen, until nature is renewed and works without assistance. You do not know the possibilities of pills unless you have tried Ayer's Sugar-coated Cathartic Pills.

## Y. P. S. O. E.

## PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, July 25-31. False Worship and True.  
Matt. 6: 1-15.

This passage shows that Jesus fully realized that a spirit of unreality and self-deceit could easily creep into the most sacred acts and exercises. One would think that if ever a man would strive to be his plain, undisguised self it would be when at prayer, but he who understood human nature as no one else did, who saw about him forms of worship out of which all the heart had gone, who knew by personal experience what real communion with God was, yearned to have his disciples avoid the mistakes into which the professionally religious people about them had fallen.

If we study these fifteen verses closely we find that Jesus laid emphasis on at least three elements of true prayer: brevity, privacy, sincerity. To be sure, a short prayer is not necessarily a real prayer, and long prayers are doubtless offered which contain no petition or expression of adoration that the person praying does not mean, yet, as a general rule, the prayers which we put up when we realize most our own need and God's helpfulness are apt to be sharp and to the point. Into a sentence of less than a dozen words men in times of great extremity compress their one burning desire. There are, on the other hand, times when, because of weariness of the body, the effort to follow out a certain customary order in our praying is too burdensome. There is a familiar story of Bengel, the German scholar, who had become so gifted in prayer that the common people sometimes resorted to a spot beneath his chamber window where they could overhear his private devotions. One night they waited long, and still the scholar kept faithfully at his books. The moment came at last for his nightly commitment of himself to God, and all he said was, "Lord Jesus, I thank thee that we are on the same old terms."

We are not in as much danger as were the Pharisees of offering our worship in order to be seen of men, but it is curious how we like to have our religious life in some form or other paraded before the public; how a feeling of pride may steal into our hearts when we think we may have made a good talk in prayer meeting or offered a creditable prayer; how we are quite ready to have others know about our almsgiving, and our prominence in this or that undertaking; and hardest of all is it to conceal from ourselves a certain sense of satisfaction at having performed some worthy religious act. There are exceptions, to be sure, to Jesus' rule that a man should enter into his closet and pray. The boy at school, for instance, who, fearful of the taunts of his mates and anxious to escape the shoes which they may hurl at him, gets into bed to say his prayers would better run the risk of temporary unpopularity and kneel down before all his comrades. A good many brave lads do this, no doubt, more, perhaps, than the stories about boarding school life would permit us to infer. But what Jesus was aiming at in these injunctions was to make the act of communion with God something intensely personal, and to that end he advised retirement and isolation.

He wanted, too, that men should be sincere in their praying. He would not have them imitate other people. He wanted a certain originality. He does not expect us to use the exact phrases which our fathers and grandfathers before us used. He wants that we, if we are children, should speak to him after the fashion of children; that if we are young men, using the language of active pursuits, we should not put it entirely away when we come into his presence and cultivate a hackneyed phraseology. That of itself will induce a tone of cant which means death to true prayer.

Let us be simple with him then,  
Not distant, stiff, or cold,

As though our Bethlehem could be  
What Sinai was of old.

Parallel verses: Ex. 32; Deut. 5: 7; 1 Kings 18: 17-40; 2 Kings 17: 36; 1 Chron. 16: 29; Ps. 29, 100; Ps. 115: 4-8; Acts 7: 40-43.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

Passages from the Bible assigned a month in advance in a society at Webster, N. H., are repeated in concert at the consecration meeting.

Twenty-one drinking fountains are maintained by the Cleveland union and a series of lectures is planned by the Christian citizenship committee.

A Sunday school in a neglected part of the city is a special charge of the Buffalo union. It also has an active interest in a hospital for the children of the poor.

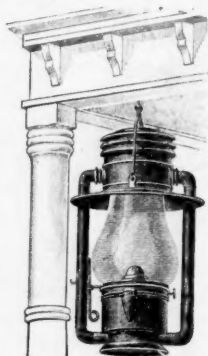
As a result of last year's convention at Washington arrangements have been made for many meetings in tents and out of doors in that city this summer, and in this work the Christian Endeavorers have a large share.

The Washington State annual C. E. meeting was held in Tacoma, July 1-4, with large attendance, notwithstanding many counter attractions. The program was good and the general feeling that of hopefulness. The stress laid on missionary work and good citizenship promises well for practical results. The churches ought soon to feel practical aid from the enthusiasm of these young people for missionary work.

A mandolin and guitar club has been formed by the music committee of the Milwaukee union. It provides music at the meetings of the union and gave from the proceeds of a concert quite a sum towards the expenses of the union. The societies of the city are divided into groups for systematic mission work, and give much assistance at the various missions, the Y. M. C. A., the W. C. T. U., the House of Correction, jail and hospitals.

More than 14,000 were present at the seventh national British convention at Liverpool, which surpassed all its predecessors. When tickets were required 47,000 were distributed. St. George's Hall holding 5,000 and the Philharmonic Hall seating about 3,000 were used, besides a number of churches. There were about 40 large gatherings and many smaller ones, and at the close there were six simultaneous consecration meetings. Around St. George's Hall nearly 10,000 were gathered in a mass meeting. A notable feature of the convention was the singing throughout the whole and at the special praise meeting. The deep spiritual tone of the convention was particularly marked. During the year the number of societies has increased by 1,055, the whole number now being 4,648. The Congregationalists lead the Baptists by six societies, and these are followed by the Methodists and Presbyterians.

## Light your Veranda,



lawn, barn,  
mill, or any  
place where a  
strong light is  
desired, with the  
STEAM GAUGE  
& LANTERN  
Co.'s Tubular  
Globe Hanging  
Lamp.

Burns 4 hours  
for 1 cent.  
Send for our  
catalogue.

Buy it of your dealer. He has it, or can get it if you insist. Mention this paper.  
STEAM GAUGE & LANTERN COMPANY,  
Syracuse, N. Y.

## Little Folks

like pleasant medicines; little folks need mild, harmless medicines; little ills of childhood are quickest cured by gentle laxatives.

## Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

sweetens the stomach and cleanses the bowels. Children like it and it always does them good. The only grown folks' remedy that is equally good for little people. In favor for 50 years.

50c. and \$1. Tarrant & Co., Chemists, New York.



**A Pure Soap!**  
Always keeping the skin soft and smooth. Matchless for the Complexion.

**WILLIAMS' JERSEY CREAM TOILET SOAP**

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply you, we will mail you a sample cake upon receipt of 2c. to pay postage. Full sized cake 15c.

One dozen cakes of soap and a beautiful

**TRANSPARENT WINDOW THERMOMETER** carefully packed together, sent prepaid to any express office in the United States upon receipt of... **\$2**

Address, DEPARTMENT G,  
THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,  
GLASTONBURY, CONN.  
Manufacturers for over half a century of Williams' Celebrated Shaving Soaps

## FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes, prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

## Cuticura

SOAP is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.  
How to Prevent Face Humors," mailed free.

**EVERY HUMOR** From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

**REDUCED FROM \$25 TO \$10**



This Most Wonderful Treatment Now Within the Reach of All.

Circulars, Testimonials, etc., Free.  
**L. A. BOSWORTH,** 36 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
General Agent for the New England States.

IN CORRESPONDENCE SUGGESTED by announcements in our ADVERTISING COLUMNS, please mention that the advertisement was seen in The Congregationalist.



## HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED

1897

## D. D.

Alexander, Rev. Milton, New York city, Lafayette.  
Allen, Rev. James, Toronto, Syracuse.  
Basset, Rev. F. J., Providence, R. I., Union.  
Bisbee, Rev. F. A., Philadelphia, Union.  
Blanchard, Rev. J. T., Philadelphia, Union.  
Botsford, Rev. A. P., Woodbury, N. J., Union.  
Brooks, Rev. P. H., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Union.  
Brush, Rev. Frank S., Alameda, Cal., Union.  
Buck, C. H., Bristol, Ct., Union.  
Campbell, Rev. D. H., Mt. Union, Pa., Union.  
Child, Rev. Frank S., Fairfield, Ct., Union.  
Coats, Rev. A. S., Buffalo, Union.  
Curnick, Edward T., Union.  
Dickinson, Rev. E. G., Racine, Wis., Union.  
Eaton, Rev. J. D., Chihuahua, Mex., Union.  
Eckman, Rev. John G., Scranton, Pa., Union.  
Faulkner, Prof. John A., Drew Sem., Union.  
Gerould, Rev. Sam. L., Hollis, N. B., Union.  
Goodrich, Prof. J. E., Burlington, Vt., Union.  
Granger, W. A., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Union.  
Hall, Pres. C. Cutbert, Union Sem., Union.  
Hill, Rev. George E., Indianapolis, Ind., Union.  
Holyoke, Rev. W. E., Chicago, Ill., Union.  
Hughes, J. S., Philadelphia, Union.  
Huntington, Rev. G. P., Hanover, N. H., Union.  
Hussey, Rev. George B., Bangor, Me., Union.  
Jutton, David H., Providence, R. I., Union.  
Kidder, Rev. S. T., Menasha, Wis., Union.  
Laete, Rev. Wm. W., Rockford, Ill., Union.  
Leggett, T. A., Staten Island, N. Y., Union.  
Leisler, J. S., Cambridge, N. J., Union.  
Lewis, Most Rev. J. T., Archbishop of Ontario, Oxford.  
Macbray, Most Rev. R., Primate of Canada, Oxford.  
MacMullen, Rev. Wallace, Philadelphia, Wesleyan.  
McCormick, Rev. C. W., Newark, N. J., Syracuse.  
McCulloch, Rev. George D., St. Louis, Wabash.  
Meserve, Rev. Isaac C., New Haven, Ct., Gates.  
Moore, Rev. F. H., Middletown, Del., Lafayette.  
Moore, Prof. G. F., Andover Theol. Sem., Yale.  
Munger, Rev. R. D., Auburn, N. Y., Syracuse.  
Nash, Prof. Charles S., Pacific Sem., Amherst.  
Newhall, Rev. W. R., Wesleyan Acad., Wesleyan.  
Nichols, Rev. John R., Marietta, O., Marietta.  
Porter, Prof. Frank, Yale Divinity School, Beloit.  
Pretymann, C. W., Salisbury, Md., Beloit.  
Roberts, Rev. John, Assam, India, Ripon.  
Rowley, Rev. F. H., Fall River, Mass., Rochester.  
Schofield, Rev. C. L., Northfield, Mass., Lake Charles.  
Shaw, Rev. George, Cambridge, Mass., Bates.  
Simmons, Pres. H. C., Farge College, Beloit.  
Smith, George W., Plainfield, N. J., New York.  
Smith, Pres. G. B., Anglo-Chinese Col., Fochow.  
Smith, Prof. H. G., Lane Theo. Sem., Wesleyan.  
Spaulding, Rev. Charles H., Boston, Wabash.  
Stanton, Rev. H. C., Kansas City, Mo., Colby.  
Taylor, Prof. J. L., Andover Seminary, Bates.  
Utter, Russell D., Middlebury.  
Vedder, Prof. H. C., Crozer Theo. Sem., Rochester.  
Watson, Rev. John, Glasgow, Yale.  
Wylie, Rev. D. G., New York city, Lafayette.

## L. L. D.

Bascom, P. of J., Williamstown, Mass., Williams.  
Brown, Pres. A. D., Norwich, Univ., Vermont.  
Bryan, William, Omaha, Neb., Keokuk.  
Buchanan, James, Trenton, N. J., Colgate.  
Buck, Hon. Alfred A., Atlanta, Ga., Colby.  
Cadwalader, John L., New York city, Princeton.  
Clark, Prof. John B., Columbia Univ., Amherst.  
Cleveland, ex-Gov. Grover, Princeton, N. J., Princeton.  
Coburn, Hon. John, Indianapolis, Wabash.  
Coff, Rev. Jos. H., Concord, N. H., Dartmouth.  
Converse, John H., Philadelphia, Vermont.  
Cuyler, Rev. Thos. L., Brooklyn, Princeton.  
Da Costa, Jacob M., Harvard.  
Dole, Pres. S. B., Hawaiian Islands, Williams.  
Emerson, Prof. Joseph, Beloit College, Beloit.  
Flood, Theo. L., Meadville, Pa., Dickinson.  
Gage, Lyman, Chicago, Beloit.  
Gates, Rev. C. F., President of Ephraim College, Edinburgh.  
Gifford, James M., New York city, Middlebury.  
Hale, Chief Justice, Ohio, Dartmouth.  
Hancock, Theo. E., Atty.-Gen. of New York, Wesleyan.  
Hilborn, Hon. S. G., Oakland, Cal., Tufts.  
Hyde, Pres. Wm. D., Bowdoin College, Syracuse.  
Jackson, Rev. Sheldon, Washington, D. C., Knox.  
Jenkins, Hon. James G., Judge Circuit Court, Chicago, Wabash.  
Kelly, Rev. Charles, Hoboken, N. J., Seton Hall.  
Knowlton, Atty.-Gen. Hosea M., New Bedford, Mass., Tufts.  
MacVeagh, Wayne, ex-Minister to Italy, Pennsylvania.  
McKinley, Pres. W., Washington, D. C., Western Reserve.  
Mahan, Capt. Alfred T., U. S. A., Yale.  
Morton, Henry, Pres. Stevens Institute, Princeton.  
Munde, Dr. Paul F., New York city, Dartmouth.  
Powers, Gov. Llewellyn, Houston, Me., Colby.  
Pretymann, E. E., Baltimore, Dickinson.  
Ropes, John C., Military Historian, Harvard.  
Satterlee, Rt. Rev. Henry T., Bishop of Washington, Columbia.  
Smith, Dr. William T., Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth.  
St. Gaudens, Augustus, New York city, Harvard.  
True, Frederic W., Washington, D. C., New York.  
Vann, Judge Irving G., Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse.  
West, Prof. A. F., Princeton Univ., Lafayette.  
Williamson, Judge S. E., Cleveland, Western Reserve.  
Wolcott, Gov. Roger, Boston, Williams.

## Ph. D.

Benedict, Jas. E., Washington, D. C., Union.  
Giddings, Franklin B., Columbia Coll., Union.  
Gowing, Frederick, State Supt. N. H. Public Schools, Tufts.  
Wright, Hon. C. D., Washington, D. C., Dartmouth.

## M. A.

Anderson, Miss Elizabeth, Marietta.  
Benton, Prof. C. W., Univ. of Minn., Yale.  
Burgin, Frederic F., New York city, Tufts.  
Burleigh, ex-Gov. E. C., Maine, Bowdoin.  
Chadwick, G. W., N. E. Con. of Music, Yale.  
Crane, Lieut.-Gov. W. M., Dalton, Mass., Williams.  
Driscoll, M. E., Syracuse Univ. Law School, Williams.  
Faxon, Charles Edward, Harvard.  
Flynn, Arthur J., Alamosa, Cal., Tufts.  
Ford, Rev. J. A., Eastport, Me., Colby.  
Fox, Prof. L. W., Philadelphia, Lafayette.  
Hodgkins, ex-Mayor W. H., Somerville, Mass., Dartmouth.  
Holt, Theodore T., St. Louis, Oberlin.  
Holt, Dr. E. E., Portland, Me., Colby.  
Hood, Rev. E. Lyman, Berkeley, Cal., California.  
Hooper, F. W., Brooklyn Institute, Harvard.  
Hutton, Laurence, New York city, Princeton.  
Kelly, Prof. W. D., Newburg, N. Y., Syracuse.  
King, J. W., Managing Editor Philadelphia Press, Lafayette.  
Lehman, Rudolph C., England, Harvard.  
Manley, Joseph, Marietta.  
Mitchell, W. B., Bowdoin.  
Page, Rev. F. H., Lawrence, Mass., Dartmouth.  
Pfeiffer, Dr. Oscar J., Denver, Dartmouth.  
Phillips, Mrs. Mary S., Marietta.  
Tillinghast, C. B., Mass. State Librarian, Harvard.  
Verbeck, Col. Wm., Manlius, N. Y., Syracuse.

## Lit. D.

Herben, Rev. S. J., New York city, Syracuse.  
Herrick, Pres. G. H., Washburn Coll., Beloit.  
St. Gaudens, Augustus, New York city, Princeton.

## L. H. D.

Hastings, Rev. Thomas S., New York city, Hamilton.  
McKilway, St. Clair, Brooklyn, N. Y., Union.  
McLain, Prof. H. Z., Wabash Coll., Wabash.

## D. C. L.

Godkin, Edwin L., New York city, Oxford.  
Nansen, Dr. Fridtjof, Norwegian explorer, Oxford.  
Cambridge.

## S. D.

Frazier, Prof. Benj. W., Univ. of Pa., Pennsylvania.  
Frost, Albert E., Pittsburgh, Dartmouth.  
Morton, Prof. Henry, Univ. of Pa., Pennsylvania.

## IMPORTANT COMING MEETINGS

Y. W. C. A. Conference, Northfield, Mass., July 9-20.  
New England Chautauque Summer School Assembly, South Framingham, Mass., July 19, 20.  
International Christian Workers' Association, Southern Assembly, Mountain Retreat, N. C., July 20-25.  
General Conference for Christian Workers, Northfield, Mass., July 23-Aug. 15.  
American Association for the Advancement of Science, Detroit, Aug. 8.  
British Association for the Advancement of Science, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 16.  
W. C. T. U., World's Convention, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 23-26.

## Marriages

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

MORSE-BEAN-In Stamford, Ct., July 6, by Rev. Samuel Scoville, Grace Seymour Bean, daughter of the late Rev. David M. Bean, to Rev. Warren Morse, Bridgewater, Ct.

WINSLOW-JOHNSON-In Fairfax, Va., July 1, by Rev. A. A. Baker, Rev. Lyman W. Winslow of Hayward, Wis., and Miss Annie Johnson of Fairfax.

## Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

MERRITT-In Salem, Ct., June 22, Rev. Elbridge Whitney Merritt, aged 83 yrs. 5 mos. He faithfully preached and lived the gospel of Jesus Christ.

MYERS-In Cumberland Gap, Tenn., June 26, the wife of Rev. A. A. Myers, principal of the Harrow School.

ZABRISKIE-At Princeton, N. J., July 5, Maria Reed, wife of the late Rev. Francis Nicoll Zabriskie, D. D., aged 54 years.

SUMMER TOURS by the Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted excursions to Old Point Comfort and Washington, Gettysburg and Luray Caverns, Mammoth Cave and the Nashville Exposition. For itineraries address A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington Street, Boston.

A NEED FOR HASTE.-It goes without saying that when the price of anything is reduced it lays a heavy obligation upon the buyer to act quickly. The very low figures which were placed on grass cloth furniture by the Paine Furniture Company at the beginning of this season have reduced their stock in this fascinating furniture, so that there are now less than fifty pieces remaining unsold. These will be soon gone, and we advise our readers to act at once if they would avoid disappointment.

# Enameline



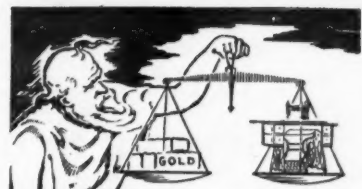
## The Modern STOVE POLISH.

DUSTLESS, ODORLESS,  
BRILLIANT, LABOR SAVING.  
Try it on your Cycle Chain.  
J. L. PRESCOTT & CO., New York.

IT WAS  
BEFORE  
THE  
DAY OF

# SAPOLIO

THEY USED TO  
SAY "WOMAN'S  
WORK IS  
NEVER DONE."



"Time is money. My machine is worth its weight in gold."

This is the verdict of the thousands who are using the

## SINGER SEWING MACHINE

But it not only SAVES TIME, it SAVES BOTHER AND FUSS, and the marring of material. It is quickly threaded and runs so smoothly and easily that an hour's work is an hour's pleasure.

Unscrupulous dealers are trying to use the good name of the Singer on inferior machines. Always look for the Singer trade-mark.



SOLD ONLY THROUGH OUR OWN OFFICES, LOCATED IN EVERY CITY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

## "Sanitas" Book Free.

"How to Disinfect," an illustrated book giving practical instruction for disinfection in everyday life and during cases of infectious illness, sent free. Every one having the care of a house or an institution should have it.

The American and Continental "Sanitas" Co. Ltd.  
636 to 642 West 55th St., New York City.

## Blake Bell Foundry

Established in 1890.  
Successors to WM. BLAKE & CO.  
Manufacture bells of every description, single or chimed, of Copper and Tin. Address  
BLAKE BELL CO., Boston, Mass.

Buckeye Bell Foundry  
E. W. Vandusen Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Best Pure Copper and Tin Church Bells & Chimes.  
Highest Grade, Pure Tone Westminster Bells. Founders of Largest Bell in America.

# BELLS

Steel Alloy Church & School Bells. Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.

BLMYER BELL CHURCH BELLS.  
Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

## BLANCARD'S

PILLS AND SYRUP OF Iodide of Iron  
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES OF EUROPE, for ANÆMIA, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, SCROFULA, Etc.  
None genuine unless signed "BLANCARD, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris." ALL DRUGGISTS.  
E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y. Agents for U. S.

## The "Harris" Method of Giving

This little tract has been of immense service to the churches in suggesting systematic methods of giving. It was first published as an article in the Congregationalist, and attracted wide notice. Many large editions of the "True Method of Giving" in its present form have been sold. Price, 100 copies, \$2.50; 35 copies, \$1.00.

For sale at the office of The Congregationalist, Boston.

# THERE IS ONLY ONE POND'S EXTRACT

## A SAMPLE LETTER.—ONE OF MANY.

"Almost twenty years of medical experience have led me to *know* that POND'S EXTRACT is of greater clinical value than any commercial Witch Hazel that I have seen."

G. E. POTTER, M.D.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30, 1897.

Sold only in bottles with buff wrappers and our landscape trade-mark thereon.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York & London.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

# Walter Baker & Co's

## Breakfast



# Cocoa

**Absolutely Pure.  
Delicious.  
Nutritious.**

## Costs Less Than One Cent a Cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article,  
made at DORCHESTER, MASS., by

## WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

Established 1780.

# Another Great Library Offer. 25 Excellent Books at almost half price.

## THE "PILGRIM ENDEAVOR" LIBRARY

The following books are not the old-fashioned kind, but have all been published within the past few years. They are by some of the best writers for young folks. They are not English books reprinted, but are all by American authors and copyrighted. All have been strongly commended and many have been remarkably successful. Hundreds of schools no doubt have them in their library. Those who have not should welcome this offer. We sell them only in sets at this price, but can sometimes arrange to substitute other books of equal value to save duplication. The books are all handsomely illustrated and strongly bound in cloth, uniform in style, making a very handsome set. The titles are well assorted and the list contains something adapted to readers of all ages above the primary.

Title.	Author.	Pages.	Price.
Dear Gates. One of the brightest and most charming stories of this gifted author.	Josephine R. Baker.	333p.	\$1.25
Pen's Venture. The venture was an attempt to help and elevate the cash girls in a big store.	Elvirton Wright.	278p.	1.25
The Patchwork Quilt Society. Natural history taught in an entertaining way.	Mary S. Corning.	280p.	.75
Three Years at Glenwood. The story of a girl who made the most of herself.	Margaret E. Winslow.	362p.	1.25
The Enderby Bible Class. How some young people decided upon their motto for life.	Margaret E. Winslow.	320p.	1.25
One Girl's Way Out. A way out of a thoughtless life into one of serious purpose.	Howe Benning.	368p.	1.25
A lady lent one book by this author to fifty eight families, wearing out two copies by use in this way.			
The Sewells. Teaches that there is a work in the world for every one to do.	Margaret E. Winslow.	358p.	1.50
Eleanor and I. A story of the superstitious days of Richard II.	Mary E. Bamford.	335p.	1.50
Asaph's Ten Thousand. Tells how labor troubles were settled on a Christian basis.	Elizabeth Glover.	325p.	1.50
The Choir Boy of York Cathedral. Five good stories, each full of interest.	Rev. A. S. Twombly.	392p.	1.25
Patty's Granduncle. Showing how disinterested friendship was tested and rewarded	Helen P. Baroard.	425p.	1.50
Boyhood of John Kent. A story of travel and adventure with strong temperance teaching.	Willis Boyd Allen.	388p.	1.50

Title.	Author.	Pages.	Price.
Knives and Forks. Tells about two classes of young people and how each influenced the other.	Mrs. Frank Lee.	402p.	\$1.50
Chubby Ruff. A bright book for children.	Prof. Geo. Huntington.	200p.	1.00
Christmas at Surf Point. A sprightly story by a popular author.	Willis Boyd Allen.	168p.	1.00
Marie's Story. A story of Huguenot persecution and Christian bravery.	Mary E. Bamford.	145p.	.90
Fussbudget's Folks. One of the brightest books by this excellent writer for children.	Anna F. Burnham.	198p.	1.00
St. Peter and Tom. Two unlikely heroes develop Christian principles through adventure and trial.	Belle S. Cragin.	196p.	1.00
Janet and Her Father. A story of Scottish persecution under Claverhouse.	Mary E. Bamford.	200p.	1.00
Four Miles From Tarrytown. A story of war time and its influence on the home.	Fanny H. Gallagher.	200p.	1.00
Duxberry Doings. The effect of wholesome rural life on a frivolous city girl.	Caroline B. LeRow.	400p.	1.25
In the Vulture's Nest. A historical story of the time of the St. Bartholomew Massacre.	Mildred Fairfax.	396p.	1.50
At Mount Desert. The story of a summer on the Maine coast.	Mildred Fairfax.	374p.	1.50
Marjoribanks. This story emphasizes purity of life, of speech and of heart.	Elvirton Wright.	280p.	1.25
Neighbors in Barton Square. A story which touches the heart and teaches lessons of helpfulness and self sacrifice.	Alice Eddy Curtis.	346p.	1.50

The list price of the above 25 books is \$31.10. We offer the set for \$16.00 net.

J. H. TEWKSBURY, Gen'l Agent,  
Congregational House, Boston.  
New York, 23 Bible House.



E. H. BROWN, Chicago Agent,  
175 Wabash Avenue, Chicago,  
Minneapolis, Phoenix Building.